The Centre Reporter.

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THE STAMM FAMILY.

One Branch of a Potter Township Family near McConnell, Ill.

In the early history of Potter township, in the beginning of the nineteenth century the name Stamm was a familiar one in Potter township, this county, since then the great majority of the descendants have migrated elsewhere, and in a communication, J. H. Jordan, of McConnell, Ill., tells of the descendants of one branch of the old tree—Adam Stamm, who lived at Tussey Sink and reared a notable family.

"Adam Stamm and his wife (Elizabeth Keen) lived near Tussey Sink, and reared a family of fourteen children—five boys and nine girls. George Stamm the third son and fifth child, is the particular branch mentioned here. George was born at Tussey Sink, July 2, 1808, and in 1832 was married to Mary Price, a daughter of Jacob Price, of Centre county, Pa. The result of this union was nine children—six boys and three girls.

Mr. Stamm lived in Centre county until 1842, when he bought a farm near McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, and in 1854 sold the same tract of land and moved about one mile west to Rebecca Forge.

It was in 1855 that George Stamm emigrated to Berrien county, Michigan, taking with him his entire family except one daughter, Catharine, who was married to E. Musser, and one son, George, who died March 1851. At that place he lived until March 17, 1856, when he moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, locating fourteen miles north of Freeport at Waddams, which lies near McConnell. Here he bought eighty acres of land, and made that spot his home until his death, which occurred April 13, 1871, and was followed to the beyond by his wife in 1889.

Now a few lines in reference to the location, marriage, etc., of the children of this noted Pennsylvania family.

Elizabeth, 1858, married Jacob Wittenmeyer, now residents of Cedarville, Illinois, whose family consists of five sons and two daughters. Catharine married Elias Musser in 1853, and are now located in Huntingdon county. Children, four sons and three daughters. David married in 1871; three sons and two daughters. Adam F. married in 1866, no children. Isaac married in 1873, children, four boys, six girls. David, Adam, and Isaac reside on farms near McConnell. Sarah H. married Charles McNitt in 1865; children, four girls, live on a farm in Dallis county, Iowa. Johnathan M., married in 1879; children, two sons, two daughters; located in McConnell and engaged in the Mercantile business. Jacob W., married in 1880; children, four daughters, live on a farm near McConnell.

David, Adam, Isaac and Jacob, upon the death of their parents, purchased the old homestead, and divided it among themselves which with the lands previously owned by them makes about three hundred and sixty acres, lying in one square, thus the four brothers lived within half a mile of each other. Their farm land is worth at least eighty or ninety dollars per acre. Besides this they own lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota and town properties.

Jacob W. Stamm holds the office of town clerk for the tenth year. In Illinois this is an important office. Jonathan M. also held the same office for several years. Adam F. has been commissioner of highways, and for two terms assessor. The family is prominently identified with the United Brethren church.

LOCALS.

D. A. Boozer will until October 1 sell for cash harness, whips, blankets, robes collars, and all goods in stock, at a reduction of 20 per cent. from former prices.

At a meeting of the Milesburg School Board last week Miss Madge Orris, of Central City, was elected teacher of the intermediate school, in room of Miss Nina McCloskey, who resigned to accept a position as teacher of the Grammar school in Patton.

Simon P. Moyer and daughter Mamie, of Womelsdorf, Berks county, are the guests of D. J. Meyer and family. Mr. Moyer, about eighteen years ago, was engaged in the lumber business in the vicinity of Centre Hall, and cut the timber off the Coburn tract, which is now the M. M. Decker farm. Mr. Moyer is at present engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes, on a large scale.

The Philadelphia Press figures that the Twenty-first Congressional district composed of Centre, Clearfield, Cameron and McKean counties, gave President McKinley a majority of 5,083 votes, and that in 1901, for state treasurer, it gave a Democratic majority of 395. The Republicans are much aroused over the prospects of the Democrats being successful in supplanting Republican Congressmen.

IMPERIALISM AND EDUCATION.

Money Spent for Higher Education Compared with that Spent for Army and Navy.

The cost of imperialism, as it affects great educational interests, is figured out by "Harper's Weekly." Referring to the necessity of maintaining a large army in the Philippines, it points out that the maintenance, of a regiment of a thousand men costs as much as the maintenance of a great university like Columbia. Extending its researches farther, the "Weekly" says:

Nine thousand men on garrison duty in the Philippines, making no allowance for campaigns, use up as much money as all the colleges and universities in New England and the Middle states combined, including Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins. When the promised reduction is made we shall have brought home 52,000 men from our Philippine army in a little over two years. That means a saving two and a half times as great as the cost of maintaining all the universities and colleges in the United States, and one-third as great as the combined salaries of all the public school teachers in the country.

This is on the supposition that we will be able to get along in the Philippines with an army of 18,000 men which is twice the size of the regular army of the United States a few years ago, before imperialism took possession of the government. Further says "the journal of civilization": "We are not a military people, and we think that we are particularly partial to education. It may surprise some of us to know that we spent in round numbers last year six times as much for the army and four times as much for the navy as for higher education, and that the aggregate of our expenditure for these two military objects was about twice our total outlay on education of every kind, from the kindergarten to the university."

YOUNG MEN AT STATE.

Centre Hall Has Three Students and One Professor at that Institution.

Centre Hall is well represented at State College, having three students there and one former graduate holding a professorship for the second year. This young man is A. Miles Arney, who led the class of 1901, and is now an instructor in the electrical department.

The students from Centre Hall and other parts of Penns Valley, and the course they are pursuing, are as follows:

P. Hoffer Dale, Centre Hall, '93, Biological.

W. R. Musser, Millheim, '94, civil engineering.

Hamill Bathgate, Lemont, '94, electrical.

Paul Murray, Centre Hall, '95, electrical.

Claude K. Stahl, Centre Hall, '96, mining engineering.

The Tenant Farmer.

The tenant farmer first made his appearance in this country in the census of twenty years ago, when it was found that one-quarter of the farms in the country were worked by tenants, or 25 5 per cent. In the last census—1902—a little over one-third are in the hands of tenants, or 35 3 per cent.

This steady increase is evidently to go on until as large a portion of the land in this country is held by tenants as in any other. A number of farms operated by owners only increased one-quarter in the past twenty years. Those held by cash tenants increased one and one-third, and tenants on shares 81 per cent.

This change has taken place in part in the South, where it marks the advance of the negro, but in the broad line of fertile land which stretches from this State to Iowa there has been for twenty years a steady movement of farmers from the country into the town, where they live on the rent of their farms.

If lighter taxation were to be imposed on land which a man owns and cultivates with his hand than on a tenant farm the State would be doing its share to prevent a change not to its advantage. Every change from the farmer who cultivates the land he owns to the tenant who cultivates the land some one else owns is to the loss of the State, and needs to be prevented by all legitimate means.

Camp Notes.

There are more tenters on the ground than for several years past.

The exhibits are of a better class than heretofore.

The fruit exhibit was decidedly fine. The names of exhibitors will be given next week.

Splendid order was observed during the entire week.

Witmer, a little son of Mrs. Emma P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, is ill with scarlet fever.

PENNYPACKER SELF CONDEMNED.

Autocratic Head of the Odious Machine Has Put Forth a Candidate Who is the Boss' Very Own.

The light has been turned on and the people of Pennsylvania may now know the plain truth concerning Mr. Quay's latest confidence game. No fair-minded and patriotic citizen, no matter what his partisan or factional views, can read the remarkable story given in our news columns without surprise, indignation and shame. Here is calmly presented the cold facts that show Samuel W. Pennypacker to be utterly unworthy the confidence and support of the people of the great state he has so deeply discredited. Here is an indictment against which no successful defense can be made. It is shown, beyond all doubt, that again the autocratic head of the odious machine has put forth a candidate for governor who is the boss' very own. It must be clear to every voter that if this masquerading pretender would thus serve his would-be master before and after election as a candidate, if elected he would be under his absolute and degraded control. If this is done in the green tree, what would be done in the dry?

If it be true, as has been so loudly claimed, that ex-Judge Pennypacker represents personal and family honor, professional and official probity, elevated public spirit, the case becomes all the more enigmatical from the standpoint of the good citizen who abhors the ways of political outlaws. It is pertinently asked, how could a man imbued with right ideas, enamored of pure ideals, desirous of maintaining the honor of the commonwealth, deliberately and ostentatiously become the public apologist for and defender and eulogist of Quayism and all that it stands for, and this, too, while holding a place supposed to be wholly removed from the influence of partisan politics?

Ex-Judge Pennypacker not only sees none of the multiplied and mountainous sins of Quayism; he even has the audacity to speak admiringly of him as "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman, whose fame is assured as one who has served his country well." What a monstrous injustice to the long historic line of eminent publicists and pure patriots, from Benjamin Franklin to "Pig Iron" Kelley and the intrepid Randall, not one of whom would have been guilty of any of the manifold offenses against civic righteousness which have darkened the career of this political free-booter during the past 30 years. Such an unpardonable insult to the intelligence, patriotism and virtue of the people of Pennsylvania never was put forth. It should and will be resented at every fireside where there is abiding reverence for truth, patriotism and justice.

The machine candidate stands hopelessly self-condemned. According to his own words and acts, Pennypackerism and Quayism mean one and the same thing. Thus the supreme issue is presented. A vote for Pennypacker will justly be taken as meaning a vote of unqualified endorsement of Quayism, a declaration for its indefinite continuance in state, municipal and local government in Pennsylvania. There is no escape from this conclusion.

Colyer.

Mrs. Eve Strohm and Miss Jennie Bodtorf, of Tusseyville, visited at Calvin Bodtorf's on Wednesday.

Miss Myra Moyer and niece Miss Myra Rockey spent several days at the home of the former's brother Wm. Moyer, of Milroy.

Miss Sudie Bodtorf returned home after spending the summer at George Lee's.

Mrs. W. Alfred Reiber, of Johnstown, returned home, after spending some time visiting at Centre Hall, Colyer and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thall, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with Mrs. Thall's mother, Mrs. Holderman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Spangler, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday at J. H. Moyer's.

Quite a number of people attended Grange picnic.

J. S. Housman transacted business at Bellefonte Thursday.

Mrs. Della Broom and children, of Milesburg, visited her mother Mrs. Mary Wingard.

Miss Bessie Cooney spent Sunday at home.

Miss Nannie Meiss was in Bellefonte Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Runkle, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday at the home of their son James Runkle.

LEAKS ON THE FARM.

Farming Could be Made Pay Better by Wasting Less.

One of the chief reasons why farming does not pay better is that too much is wasted—fruit, grain, hay, straw, fertilizers, and everything produced on het farm, is, in many cases, recklessly handled.

The one item of fruit represents a large amount of money, fully one-third of which is wasted on the average farm in this neighborhood. As proof of this an instance is cited where apples were put to their best use and turned into money by Wm. Goodhart, of near Spring Mills.

The refuse apples, those not fit for storing for winter use last season, netted that gentleman the nice sum of eighty-five dollars. The apples were evaporated in a small evaporator. Eighty-five dollars represents the wheat crop of six acres of wheat, yielding twenty bushels per acre, at seventy cents per bushel. The cost of growing six acres of wheat is many times more than the cost of evaporating eighty-five dollar's worth of apples, yet the average tiller of the soil, year after year permits more money's value to go to waste in his orchard than he can realize on the crop he works at while the other is rotting.

This season many acres of the finest clover will remain uncut, which if cured could be profitably fed into cattle and the soil not lose in fertility. Every season enough corn fodder is wasted on the average farm to feed from three to ten head of cattle during the entire winter.

Clean, bright wheat and oats straw contain too much food value to be lavishly wasted for bedding. Thousands of young cattle thrive with no other provender than straw and a balanced ration of grain in localities where intense farming is practiced.

The leaks on the farm are almost innumerable, and most of them could be stopped, and farming made to pay better.

LOCALS.

Philip Durst, a short time ago, spent several days with his son John Durst at Glen Iron.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Philips, of New York, are spending some time with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Duck, of Spring Mills.

Charles C. Homan, son of Henry Homan, has a clerkship at 387 Lycoming St., Williamsport. Heretofore he was in a feed store at 41 Eldred St.

John and Samuel Kimport are butchering in Boalsburg. They sold their butcher stand in Altoona and bought out Messrs. Segner and Ishler.

Ed. J. Wolf, whose marriage to Miss Katherine Crebo took place last Thursday at Eureka, Kansas, is assistant cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of that place.

D. W. Reynolds, of Reedsville, came over to hear Pennypacker and his associates talk at Grange Park. He is postmaster at Reedsville and is anxious that the g. o. b. live forever.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff. Shaffer, of Lewistown, are the guests of Lanson Berris, west of Centre Hall. Mr. Shaffer is engaged at the Burnham steel works, and has plenty of work at living wages.

Frost visited many places in the valley Sunday morning, but no damage was done. Monday morning "Jack" again put in his appearance, but did no particular harm.

Mrs. Cyrus Goss, formerly of this place, is no longer matron at the Chester Springs Orphan's School, but is matron in a similar school at West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

Dr. W. E. Park leaves this, (Thursday) morning for Nelson, Tioga Co., where he intends locating, returning about the 15th of Oct. for his family and household goods.

Dr. W. E. Park requests all people who have accounts with him to please call and settle before Oct. 15th when the accounts will be placed in the hands of his attorney for collection. It

Mrs. Mary P. Jackson, of State College, Mrs. L. E. Reber, and the latter's two sons are going to Florida for the winter. The boys will enter a preparatory school and Mrs. Reber and her mother are going to enter as special students at the same institution.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lipton, of Kansas, passed through Bellefonte on their way to Roland where they will visit friends, says the Daily News. Mr. Lipton was at one time a resident of Bellefonte, being prothonotary from 1863 to 69.

Miss May Lesher, of Northumberland, is the guest of her former playmate Miss Mabel Arney. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lesher, who were resident of this town some years ago, when Mr. Lesher conducted lumber operations in the Seven Mountains.

THE FIRST GUN A BLANK.

The Effort to Create Enthusiasm for the Republican Ticket a Dismal Failure.

It was a blank shot.

In his brief address on the occasion of the opening of the Republican meeting at Grange Park Tuesday, General Hastings said Centre county always got the best of everything, and that the first official gun in the Pennypacker campaign would be fired in Penns Valley. It was a blank shot; devoid of the least semblance of enthusiasm. Only once or twice was there anything like a hearty applause, and that followed the extolling of the American soldier at Santiago and the heroic Dewey. This applause was not confined to Republicans alone, but was participated in by all, because the American soldier is neither a Republican or a Democrat, but an American.

Mr. Pennypacker was the first speaker introduced, and he opened his remarks by indirectly referring to the Pennypacker parrot cartoon in the North American, and said he felt the audience knew him by a comparison of the picture with himself. The speaker then credited to the Republican party every good deed performed under the sun.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

For the thirty-sixth National Encampment, G. A. R., to be held at Washington, D. C., October 6 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Washington from all points on its lines at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale from October 4 to 7, inclusive, and good to return until October 14, inclusive. By depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Washington between October 7 and 14, and the payment of 50 cents, an extension of the return limit to November 3 may be obtained.

For specific rates and further information apply to nearest ticket agent.

LOCALS.

The first annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society of West Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed church, will be held at Aaronsburg, October 2 and 3.

George Smull and J. W. Hackenberg, were among the Republicans of Miles township who represented their district at the Republican meeting Tuesday. It may be noted that they are both residents of Smullton.

There is possibly nothing more distasteful to Mr. Strohm, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, to hear than the oft repeated remark that he should link arms with Mr. Gramley and go on the road to lecture on "the pleasures of holding office."

Prof. J. Frank Meyer, of Penn Hall, will open the Ardmore school and occupy that position until the opening of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Emerson, Mr. Meyer's successor at Ardmore, is in a hospital being treated for appendicitis.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Paris Gibson of Montana contribute to the September National strong articles on two public problems of the first class. Senator Lodge takes occasion in his National article to interpret for the general understanding the terms of the Philippine civil government bill.

The Republicans were not content with having a Republican representative like Mr. Allison in Harrisburg. Mr. Allison did not vote for every Republican measure before the House, and for that reason he was laid aside and James B. Strohm substituted. No one will accuse Mr. Strohm of wishing to vote for anything but Republican measures, and a straight out Republican for the United States Senate.

The official reports make out the Boer war to have been a much greater undertaking than has been judged by Americans and English. A parliamentary document just made public puts the grand total of British troops sent to South Africa since 1899 at 386,081, besides 52,414 men raised in South Africa. The final casualty figures are: Killed 5,774; wounded, 23,029; died of wounds or disease, 16,168.

The European papers attach much more importance to President Roosevelt's speeches on the trusts than is done in this country. Both the continental and English papers assume that he is engaged in a great war against the trusts, which forecasts their destruction. We do not see that the President's speeches have had any such effect in this country. His anti-trust declamation, very uncertain and indecisive, is set down to politics and campaigning needs. The London Star says the President has "fairly thrown the gauntlet to the giant evil," and that the "whole world will watch with breathless interest," but it puts in the saving clause that "the Republican power is built upon the support of the trusts." That is true, and it is the power to which the President will bow in submission.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Opening: chestnut burrs.

District Attorney N. B. Spangler started on a business trip to Colorado.

Small pox has caused the opening of the Du Bois schools to be postponed.

Owing to the absence of Rev. G. W. Kershner the pulpit of the Reformed charge will be vacant until Oct. 15th.

Perry Alters, assistant at the Hecla Park station on the Central R. R., is home for the week. Perry will make a good railroad man, and is beginning to master the telegraph instrument.

The contract for building the new auditorium at State College has been awarded to George F. Payne & Co., of Philadelphia. Work will be commenced at once.

Gettysburg college opened with a freshman class of fifty-seven, and a preparatory class of sixty-five. Both sophomore and junior classes were increased by new members.

Farmers about Belleville, Mifflin county, are harvesting a fine crop of clover seed, but complain about apples dropping since the dry weather set in, and potatoes and vegetables decaying.

Miss Carrie Lingle, of Cherokee, Iowa, is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Elizabeth Lingle, and other relatives in this section. Miss Carrie is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce S. Lingle, who are well known here.

The home of ex-State Senator M. L. McQuown, at Clearfield, was the scene of a beautiful wedding Wednesday, when his daughter, Alice, was married to Frederick R. Barbles, supervisor for the New York Central railroad.

The life-size portrait of Rev. J. W. White, deceased, late of Milroy, is to adorn the walls of the library room of State College, along with that of Gen. Beaver, of Bellefonte, being the artistic work of Lansay & Autrim, Philadelphia.

The works of the Standard Scale and Supply Company are to be removed from Bellefonte, where the industry was started about ten years ago. While the new location is not definitely known, it is supposed the plant will be taken to Greensburg.

Ex-Sheriff Condo, of Millheim, was a guest at the Kyler house, Mill Hall, last week, says the Lock Haven Democrat. Mr. Condo is a jolly good fellow and can exchange yarns with the best of them. He will in the near future locate in Baltimore as his permanent residence.

C. C. Clark, of Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey, is stopping with D. C. Keller long enough to gather up a car load of cows, and other stock. Mr. Clark is the senior member of the firm of Clark & Son, who conduct a large implement store at Mt. Ephraim, and also deal in cattle and fertilizers.

The Lewistown Gazette says: Joe, the eight year-old son of Merchant Tailor Anderson, who swallowed a penny when a child, last week went five better by letting a nickel go down his throat. After dieting on crackers for two days and a half the coin passed from him, having turned to a black color.

The borough public schools are closed this week. The Encampment has too many attractions for the school children not to divert their attention from studies. When school opens Monday those having children under their care should see that they are in the school room, and that they attend regularly.

The new stone walk in front of the Presbyterian church and parsonage was completed Friday of last week. The walk is a fine one and adds much to the appearance of the surroundings of the church home. Dr. J. F. Alexander is the agent for the Ohio lime stone used, and he will be pleased to receive further orders.

Mrs. Lillie D. Showers and Mrs. John Bilger, of Pleasant Gap, were callers one day last week. Mrs. Showers advertises public sale of her household goods, etc., Tuesday, October 14. After the sale Mrs. Showers will make her home in Altoona, where her son Orrie is employed as a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad. The young man previous to becoming a fireman was engaged with a cable company, and crossed the Atlantic to England.

The vicious attack by the Republican press on Sheriff Brungart illustrates the attitude of the Republicans toward the Democratic office holder, yet at the same time these organs are asking Democrats to forsake their own candidates and vote for a Republican. The fact of the matter is Sheriff Brungart is all right, but his politics, in the minds of the Republicans, is all wrong. The slurs cast on Sheriff Brungart are meant for Democrats in general, and should be met with contempt.

MINERS IN AN EXPLOSION

Eleven Bodies are Taken From the Colliery at Northfork.

CONCUSSION DESTROYS BRATTICES.

A Disaster in a West Virginia Mine Caused By Gas Catching Fire From the Lamp of a Miner—The Flash Fired Six Kegs of Blasting Powder—Brattises Wrecked, Cutting off Supply of Air.

North Fork, W. Va. (Special).—A disastrous gas and powder explosion occurred in the Big Four mine of the Algoma Coal and Coke Company here.

James Lester, an engineer; John Rockie, a Hungarian miner, and 15 negro miners were caught in the mine. Later 11 bodies were recovered and six more remain to be taken out. The bodies recovered are those of Lester and 10 negroes.

H. F. Frankenfield, a mine boss, and Geo. Gaspie, a Hungarian miner, succeeded in crawling over the fallen coal and slate to the lights of the rescuing party and have been taken out alive. They are both badly burned and were nearly suffocated by the gas and smoke.

Frankenfield was unable for some time to tell his story. Finally he said he was more than a quarter of a mile from where the explosion occurred when he heard the first report. The explosion took place about one mile from the main entrance. Frankenfield attempted to go to the aid of the entombed miners, but owing to the presence of gas was forced to retrace his steps toward the main entrance. After continually falling he finally reached an opening, where the fresh air revived him.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas catching fire from the lamp of a miner who was going to work. This in turn fired six kegs of blasting powder which was stored in the mines. The explosion knocked down all the brattices for a quarter of a mile back toward the mine entrance, thus cutting out the air from the men imprisoned behind the debris.

There had been a small gas explosion in the mine on Sunday, which burned two mules to death. Superintendent A. J. Stewart, it is said, had personally cautioned the men not to attempt to work again until the air had been tested by the safety lamp, but they disregarded his caution and went in.

WILCOX DECLINED TO ESCAPE.

Alleged Murderer of Ella Cropsey Had a Chance to Get Out of Jail.

Elizabeth City, N. C. (Special).—During the night a negro youth escaped from the county jail, and left his means of exit subject to the disposal of James Wilcox, the famous alleged murderer of Ella Cropsey. In the morning when the sheriff and others visited the jail to discover the negro's means of escape, Wilcox told them that he could have escaped in the same manner. To prove his assertion he went through the process of making his escape in the presence of the few who were there.

When water works were installed in the jail a bar was removed to make room for a pipe. The negro removed this pipe, thus leaving an exit for every prisoner in the jail. Wilcox said:

"If I had wished to get out, the way was clear."

For Pennsylvania's Capitol.

Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).—The State Capitol Commission awarded the contract for the new Capitol, for which an appropriation of $4,000,000 was made by the last Legislature, to George F. Payne & Co., of Philadelphia. William Miller & Sons and Rodyhouse, Arey & Co., associated contractors, of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, were the lowest bidders if terra cotta were used in the construction of the dome. The commission decided on the advice of its architest, Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, and its supervising engineer, Bernard R. Greene, of Washington, to construct the dome of granite, so as to make it uniform with the rest of the building.

Railroad Men Want More.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa (Special).—E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, confirmed the statement that employes of all railroads in the West will make a united demand for increased wages. He declared the present talk of widespread strike to be "unwarranted sensationalism." "No strike will occur," said Mr. Clark, "until all other means have been entirely exhausted, and then only upon a two-thirds vote of members of the organization involved."

Did He Threaten the President?

Cincinnati (Special).—The police are holding Joseph Schmitz, aged 40 years, on a charge of loitering until they can investigate a statement that he has threatened to take the life of President Roosevelt. Schmitz was arrested Saturday on complaint of two elderly sisters(who said that he had entered their premises and insisted on staying there. The police are now looking for persons to whom he is said to have made a threat against the President.

Skeletons on a Railroad Track

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Workmen engaged in improvements on the Benning race track near this city, unearthed the skeletons of 25 human bodies. The section in which the bodies were found was probably the burial ground of one of the plantations which existed in this locality before the war.

Justice Gray Dead.

Lynn, Mass. (Special).—Justice Horace Gray, who recently retired from the United States Supreme Bench, died at his home, in Nahant, of paralysis. He had been in poor health for some time.

Horace Gray was appointed an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Arthur December 19, 1881. He retired from the bench last spring, but his resignation was not accepted by President Roosevelt until August 12, this year, when Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., of Massachusetts, was appointed his successor.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Railroad men, it is reported, are about to make a demand for an advance in wages on all the railroads converging at New York and Jersey City, and it is said that the movement is a general one, including also Western lines.

The annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was begun in Des Moines, Ia. The report of the grand sire, reviewing the work of the year, was submitted.

William King, a farmhand, confessed having murdered James Freeman, an adopted son of his employer, of whom he was jealous.

The steamer Antilia brought to New York five seamen of the bark Harry Merryday, which was wrecked on the Bahamas.

Lieutenant John R. Morris, U. S. N., committed suicide in his stateroom on the cruiser Olympia in Boston harbor.

Policeman Isaac Sheve, of Camden, N. J., was shot and seriously wounded while attempting to capture Dan Daniels, a negro, one of the assailants of Mrs. Osler, a few days ago. The negro narrowly escaped mob violence.

The breaking away of freight cars on a steep grade on the Santa Fe near Colorado Springs, Col., resulted in a collision with a passenger train, in which three trainmen were killed and another seriously injured.

The grand jury is still probing into the St. Louis bribery scandal. Circuit Attorney Folk has laid information of bribery against the men under arrest to keep them from being released on habeas corpus.

C. F. W. Neely sued in New York for the return of the $6,000 taken from him at the time of his arrest in Cuba, now in the possession of the War Department.

Striking miners were evicted from their company homes at the Crescent Mines, on the Kanawha River.

Mrs. Hobart, widow of Vice-President Hobart, visited Mrs. McKinley in Canton, O.

A committee of the Pennsylvania State Legislative Board of Railroad Employes had a conference with President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, who says the railroad men assured the miners of their support and co-operation.

Gottlieb Niegenfind, at Pierce, Neb., shot and killed his former wife and her father and wounded the latter's wife, after which he attempted to assault a sister of his former wife.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, who is engaged to marry Bishop Potter, of New York, will give her new palatial residence, on the Riverside Drive, that city, to charity.

Mrs. Hannah Nelson, mother of the late Mrs. Charles Fair, received $1,000,000 from the Fair estate, and each of Mrs. Fair's brothers received $350,000.

Luther W. Shear, district agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, wanted in Muskegon, Mich., for forgery, surrendered.

Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of United States Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was killed in an automobile accident at Alameda, Cal.

A big blaze started by sparks from a locomotive has been raging in the oilfields of Texas and has done a great deal of damage.

Foreign.

The Czar summoned the elders of the villages of a number of cantons and warned them against depredations, promising to heed their real needs.

The committee of the British Protestant Alliance is making another attempt to have the Jesuits and priests of other orders expelled from England.

The Vatican has definitely decided upon the appointment of Mgr. Diomede Falconio as papal delegate to the United States.

The Vatican is disturbed by the reported purpose of the Czar to snub the Pope when he visits King Victor in Rome.

Nine vessels of the French cod fleet were lost in the North Sea during the recent gales and 50 fishermen drowned.

The captain and 13 men of the British steamer Wittsdale, which foundered in the Indian Ocean, were drowned.

The United States battleship Illinois and the cruisers Chicago and Albany arrived at Villefranche.

British troops are reported to have occupied the Malay principality of Kalantan at the Sultan's request.

A dispatch from Liverpool says Mr. Morgan has bought five steamships from the Leyland Company.

Twenty-five villages in India have been swept away and 6,000 people rendered homeless by floods.

In reply to a query of the United States government the German Foreign Office has stated that either Charlemagne Tower, Bellamy Storer or Dr. David J. Hill would be acceptable as United States ambassador.

According to last year's census, the population of the administrative county of London was 4,536,541, while Greater London showed an additional population of 6,560,000. The city's outstanding debt was $231,344,355.

During the recent German Army maneuvers a system of wireless telegraphy was used, to the secrets of which visitors were not admitted.

An anti-Semitic outbreak is reported to have occurred at Czenstochowa, in Poland, in which 14 Jews and 1 gendarme were killed.

Sir Thomas Lipton has decided in favor of earlier races for the America's Cup, and will name August in the hope for steadier winds.

Emperor William, in saying good-b to Generals Corbin, Young and Wood in Berlin, said he was specially interested in three Americans—President Roosevelt, Mayor Seth Low, of New York, and Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, now leaving his court.

Financial.

Consolidated Lake Superior is weaker.

Pennsylvania hauled last week only 295 tons of anthracite.

A big melon for New York Central stockholders is ripening.

A Stock Exchange seat sold in New York on Wednesday for $81,000.

Money 10 per cent. in New York and 6 per cent. in Philadelphia.

The Sub Treasury has taken from New York banks this week $4,723,500.

Swift & Co. directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent.

LIEU. PEARY HEARD FROM

Famous Artic Explorer Coming Back After Five Years.

WAS FOUND BY THE RELIEF SHIP.

He Makes No Mention Of The Result of His Determined and Prolonged Efforts to Reach the Pole, Peary Sailed From New York, July 4, 1898, With the Determination to Add to the World's Knowledge of those Regions.

New York (Special).—Out from the Northland comes the news that Lieut. Robert E. Peary and his party of explorers are not only safe and well, but will soon return to the homes they have not seen for four years.

This news was contained in a dispatch received from Peary by Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who left on the midnight train for Boston, whence he will go to Sydney, Cape Breton, to greet the explorer upon his arrival there. It is expected that the Windward, on which Peary is returning, will reach Sydney within two or three days, and Mr. Bridgman is due to arrive there Wednesday.

Peary's dispatch to Mr. Bridgman is in cipher, and doubtless contains much information that would be of the greatest interest. Further than to say that Peary and all on board the Windward are well, Mr. Bridgman declined to make known the contents of the dispatch. When Peary put his message on the wire he was at Chateau bay, Labrador, and should reach Cape Breton by Wednesday at the latest, when more detailed information regarding the results of his attempt to reach the Pole will doubtless be made public.

Before Mr. Bridgman would acknowledge that he had received any word from Peary it became known that Mrs. Thomas S. Dedrick, wife of the surgeon who was left alone at Etah, in the far north of Greenland, a year ago, when the Peary relief ship Erik sailed for home, had heard from her husband, that he was well and would soon return to the wife who has been for 12 months waiting for him in her home in Washington, N. J.

CONTROL OF THE ART WORLD.

American Millionaires Are Buying Up Europe's Treasures—Fine Collections.

Berlin (By Cable).—Director Angst, of the Swiss National Museum, will discuss in his forthcoming annual report recent American influences upon the European market for anti-ue objects of art, pointing out that while American collectors formerly bought single objects like their European rivals the latter American generation of millionaires buys entire collections at once at prices utterly excluding European bidders. Such buying, the Director will say, gives the purchaser a guarantee of the genuineness of the objects since they were gathered by pai. staking connoisseurs.

Director Angst attributes this innovation to the rapid creation of American millionaires through the recent great trusts, and refers to J. P. Morgan's purchase for $600,000 of Mannheim's famous collection o majolicas fayences, bronzes, etc., in Paris. Such purchases, the Director asserts, are an irreparable loss for Europe. He admits that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Carnegie and others will either open their collections to the public or give them outright to museums, adding:

"The liberality with which rich Americans treat the museums of their countries throws into he shade everything hitherto seen in Europe."

Director Angst also refers to the enormous advance in prices through American buyings, pa ticularly mentioning old Zurich porcelains.

TOWNS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Every County in the Western Part of Washington Said to Be in Flames.

Tacoma, Wash. (Special).—The forest fires are now burning in every county of Western Washington from British Columbia to the Columbia River. The conflagrations are the most extensive in Mason, Thurston, Chehalis and Lewis counties, to the southwest of Tacoma. The towns of Elma and Folsom, in Chehalis county, have been partly destroyed. Each was the center of large logging, lumber and shingle mill industries. Other towns which are in great danger are Shelton, Mattock, Black Hills, Bucoda, Ranier and Castle Rock, in Southwestern Washington. Enumclaw and Buckley, in the Cascade Mountains are threatened.

The latest reports from Mason county are that every portion of that county is in flames, with the exception of Shelton.

Woman Guilty of Witchcraft.

Carlisle, Pa. (Special).—In the Cumberland county criminal court Mrs. Sarah McBride, of this city, has been convicted of witchcraft. The testimony was overwhelming against her. Sentence was suspended. This remarkable verdict, which recalls the rare old "blue laws," under which witches were burned in the vicinity of Salem, Mass., is said to be unique in modern criminal annals. The formal charges in the indictment upon which Mrs. McBride, a woman of 60 years, was tried, stipulated that she indulged in "fortune-telling, necromancy and false pretenses."

Haitian Insurgent General Killed.

Port au Prince, Haiti (By Cable).—General Chicoye, of the Firminist forces, who was defeated at Petit Goave on August 3, and set fire to that town before evacuating it, and who was subsequently arrested near Jacmel, was executed at Jacmel, Wednesday, September 10, after having been tried by a military tribunal.

Quakes on Alaska's Coast.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—Passengers on the steamer Humboldt report that earthquake shocks occurred on August 17 along the coast between Muir and Yakutat, in Alaska. At Bundas the shaking lasted several seconds. The shock broke windows, caused the collapse of an unfinished building at a salmon cannery and badly frightened a number of Chinese fishermen. Tailor Bay was filled with ice jarred from Brady glacier. Tons of ice fell into the water choking it almost to the point of preventing navigation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Wilson Pleased With Crops.

Secretary Wilson has returned from a trip through the West, and summarized the agricultural conditions in the States he visited.

These States included Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. He said crops were generally abundant in that region. "There will be a corn crop," he said. "Corn now is substantially out of the way of the frost.

"The corn crop in parts of Kansas, Nebaska and Indiana probably is the finest on record. There have been more hundreds of millions of dollars depending on the ripening of this crop this year than the ordinary person ever has realized. While the crop is a little bit late, any danger of its failure can now be considered over. The crop may not be a record breaker, but its quality is splendid, and, with the exception of the Southern States, the yield per acre is very heavy. In the South the drouth has somewhat affected the corn crop.

"The wheat crop of the West this year is also very fine, and what may be considered as really the most important crop of all—the grass crop—is exceedingly good. The census tells us that there has been a great increase during the last 10 years in the number of cattle in the United States. This information, taken together with the fine crop of grass, insures lower prices of meat. I do not believe that the price of meat, however, will ever be as low as it has been in the past, for the simple reason that the American people are more prosperous than ever before and are eating more meat than ever before. However, the exceedingly high prices of meat will be a thing of the past as soon as the present 'feeders' get fattened up to a beef condition. Another thing that will tend to keep the price of meat a little above the former low price is the demand of England for our meats."

Frowns Upon Big Cuban Loan.

The positive statement has been made that the President and his official advisers do not view with favor the proposed Cuban loan of $35,000,000. Administration officials have grave doubts as to whether Cuba can repay the money it intends to borrow. The obtaining of money and failure to pay either interest or principal would cause serious complications.

Those officials who have recently discussed the Cuban loan believe that under the Platt amendment the United States reserved the right to supervise Cuban finances so as to prevent such mortgages to foreign creditors as would eventually bring the island under domination of some European Power.

There is an impression here that the Administration will seek to persuade President Palma to veto the loan bill.

Story of a 41-Cent Skirt.

The President has granted pardons to Jose Martinez, Herminia Pacheco, Aguedo Rodriguez and Antonio Torres, prisoners confined at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, charged with larceny of property of the United States and held to await the December term of court in default of $500 bail. The property alleged to have been stolen was a shirt, valued at 41 cents.

The acting attorney-general recommended pardon, on the grounds that it was an unusual hardship to compel the prisoners to remain in jail in default of bond for so trifling an offense until next December, and on the further grounds that the imprisonment they had suffered already is sufficient punishment, even conceding them to be guilty.

To Be Open Every Sunday.

Beginning Sunday the Library of Congress, which has heretofore been closed on that day of the week, will be opened to the public every Sunday from 2 in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night.

The main reading room in the rotunda and the periodical room will be open to the public, as will all the other divisions of the building just as on week-days. The innovation, it is thought, will meet with considerable favor and is due largely to the manner in which the librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, urged Sunday opening and secured the necessary appropriation of $10,000 at the last session of Congress.

Problem in New Cuban Tax.

Owing to the peculiar phraseology of the decree of President Palma relative to taxes on spirituous liquors and wines, as the same was received in Washington from Minister Squiers, grave doubt exists as to whether the heavy increase and new taxes proposed are import taxes or purely internal revenue taxes. The difference is vital to American exporters in this line of trade, and in answer to numerous inquiries, steps have been taken to clear up the ambiguity.

Exports Are Falling Off.

The total exports of the United States for the eight months ended August 31 were $821,685,198, against $939,320,341 for the same period last year. The imports were $614,165,387, against $579,650,756 last year. For this period the exports of breadstuffs from the United States amounted to $108,604,576. For the same period of 1901 the total was $192,860,604. The total exports of provisions were $109,841,036, against $124,977,173 for the same period of the year before.

Another Postoffice Robbed.

The Postoffice Department has been notified that the postoffice at Clemson College, S. C., was broken into and the safe blown open and robbed.

Newsy Items of Interest.

The body of the late A. R. Shepherd will be brought for burial from Mexico to Washington despite the many difficulties in the way.

The Postoffice Department has been notified that the postoffice at Pittsfield, Wis., and Hazlehurst, Pa., were broken into and robbed.

The naval board which investigated the damage to the cruiser Brooklyn reported that she would be laid up for three months and it would cost $42,500 to repair her.

NEITHER SIDE WEAKENS

Believed That End of Coal Miners' Strike Is Still Far Off.

IT IS NOW IN ITS NINETEENTH WEEK.

Gen. Gobin, in Charge of the State Troops Denies That He is Preparing to Remove the Troops at An Early Date or That He Expects An Order From the Governor to Withdraw the Troops.

Shenandoah, Pa. (Special).—Monday began the nineteenth week of the coal strike. The date on which Senator Platt predicted that the strike would end has passed, and the hope which was instilled into the people in this locality because of that prediction has been succeeded by a feeling that the end is still far off.

The reiteration of the coal presidents during the week that no concessions would be made and the resolutions passed by nearly all the local unions of the United Mine Workers renewing their allegiance to their officers and pledging themselves to continue the strike until concessions are granted, show that neither side to the controversy is weakening.

General Gobin, in charge of the state troops encamped in this county, denies that he is preparing to remove the troops at an early date or that he expects an order from the Governor to withdraw the troops. He says he does not anticipate an order of that kind until there is a settlement of the strike.

At $25 Per Ton.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Anthracite coal sold in Chicago at the highest figure quoted in years. The Weaver Coal Company sold several orders of a high grade at $25 a ton and some at $20. These prices, while not general, are in the face of a hard coal famine in the city, and they indicate what may be expected unless a supply of anthracite soon reaches town.

Dealers declare that an average price on anthracite cannot possibly be quoted because of the existing emergency, where those who must have coal at any price are practically bidding to secure what they can of the scant supply in the Chicago yards. Soft coal has gone up in price 8 to 10 per cent. within a few days, and coke, the best substitute for hard coal, was quoted at $12 to $13 a ton, double the price asked September 1. While citizens are alarmed at the gravity of the situation, dealers are also worried, as they have not been in a long time over the outlook. A speedy settlement of the strike would adjust matters in time and prices would drop to a reasonable figure, but the uncertainty of the future is causing fright among citizens and dealers alike.

LARGEST ORCHARD IN THE WORLD.

Fruit Trees to Be Planted on 5600 Acres in Missouri.

Kansas City Mo. (Special.)—The largest apple orchard in the world is soon to be planted in Laclede county, Missouri, a short distance from the main line of the 'Frisco railroad.

The land has already been purchased by a syndicate capitalized at $1,000,000, and promoted by residents of Des Moines, Iowa, and assisted by the 'Frisco railroad.

One of the directors in the new enterprise is a Kansas City man, William C. Carroll. "The largest orchard in the world is in the Ozark mountains," said Mr. Carroll. "It has 2300 acres planted in fruit trees. My company has purchased 5000 acres near Lebanon, Mo. We will plant every acre of it with fruit trees. When the apple trees are all bearing, which will be about six years from now, we will have the largest orchard in the world."

Woman Cuts Down Murderer's Body.

Nashville, Ga. (Special).—Boisy Bryant was hanged here for the murder of Town Marshal Hynds. Mrs. Etta Hynds Parker, daughter of the murdered officer, watched the execution from the scaffold trap. As soon as Bryant was pronounced dead Mrs. Parker, with her father's knife, cut the body of the murderer down. The crime for which Bryant was hanged was committed in Adel, Ga., a near-by village, last May. The negro was wanted in the town on a misdemeanor charge and Town Marshal Hynds attempted to arrest him. As the marshal approached Bryant, the negro drew a pistol and fired on the officer, mortally wounding him.

Killed in An "Auto" Crash.

San Francisco (Special).—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the senior United States Senator from Nevada, was killed at Alameda, Cal. She was riding in an automobile with Henry Foote and a young man named Taylor. Through an accident the machine ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Stewart was thrown against the pole with great force, and was so severely injured that death soon followed. Her home was at Washington, D. C.

Terrible Crime in Nebraska.

Beatrice, Neb. (Special).—Mrs. Kate Fournell, living with her parents, near Steinhauer, was feloniously assaulted by tramps, who then killed her and dragged her body into the yard, where they set fire to the clothing. The woman had been left in charge of the home by her mother and brother, who discovered her dead body when they returned. The men evidently had broken open the house, which they looted after committing the crime. The community is excited and if the perpetrators shall be captured they will probably be lynched.

Proclaims Matos Traitor.

Caracas, Venezuela (By Cable).—The Government has published a decree declaring Gen. Manual Matos, leader of the present revolutionary movement in Venezuela, to be a traitor and ordering him to be tried on the charge of piracy and for having offered control of the finances of the Government of Venezuela, in case of the success of his movement, to outside capitalists on the same basis as prevails in Egypt. The facts of this alleged offer were reported by the Venezuelan Consul at Liverpool.

WARSHIPS TO THE ISTHMUS.

For a Permanent Occupation of Panama—Important Move.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The United States is on the eve of effecting what may appear to Central America as a permanent occupation of the Isthmus of Panama. Not only were orders issued by Secretary Moody to the battleship Wisconsin to proceed to Panama and the cruiser Cincinnati to sail at once for Colon, but Major General Heywood, commandant of marines, was directed to immediately organize a battalion of marines for service on the isthmus. The marines will be transported to Colon by the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, which sailed with dispatch from Boston for League Island.

The action of the administration in preparing to send marines to Colombia is regarded by diplomats informed of it as of great significance, but the Navy Department insists that there is no other purpose than to adequately protect American interests.

Permanent occupation is not intended, it is stated; but it is admitted that the prospect that the United States will obtain control of the strip of territory between Colon and Panama through which the Isthmian Canal will run makes it imperative that something should be done by this government to prevent any damage being done our prospective property.

By the terms of the protocol negotiated by Secretary Hay and the Colombian Minister at Washington, the United States is bound to perform certain stipulated acts in consideration of the consent of the Bogota government to American construction of the canal. Provided the concession of the Panama Canal Company is valid, it must pay the company $40,000,000, and will take over the canal property in the isthmus.

These considerations are beyond the obligations resting upon the United States by virtue of the Treaty of New Grenada to preserve free transit and communication across the isthmus. The insurgents as well as the government forces understand the inadvisability of interfering with trains passing between Panama and Colon. While the United States possessed an undoubted right before the negotiations of the canal protocol to intervene for the preservation of transit across th isthmus, and exercised the right, it is in a far stronger position now to go to even a greater extent. The administration has grown tired of these constant revolutions, and Secretary Moody proposes that the naval commanders shall be permitted to play a strong hand in dealing with the revolutionary situation.

Guilty of Thirty Murders.

Manila (By Cable).—Captain Billo, a leader of ladrones in Bulacan Province, Luzon, who is guilty of 30 murders and who has been an outlaw for years, was killed by the native constabulary last Friday. Billo was surrounded, but refused to surrender. The constabulary then shot him to death.

Robbers Shoot Tennessee Farmer.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—Thos. H. Womack, a Gibson county farmer, was murdered at his home, near Medina. Mrs. Womack found her husband shot through the head and saw two men escaping from the house. The motive was evidently robbery, as several valuable articles were missing.

New Consumption Cure.

New York (Special).—Fred Hammann, a patient with hasty consumption, selected by the New York Journal at the Vanderbilt Clinic from 100 other cases, and sent at the Journal's expense to Professor Hoff, the eminent specialist at Vienna to prove to the world that the disease was curable, has returned home completely cured.

A Heroine of Poems.

Lacrosse, Wis. (Special).—Miss Kate Shelley, the heroine of a number of poems and writings in prose, who when a child saved a trainload of people from death by creeping over a frozen bridge near Moingona, Iowa, in a raging storm and warning the engineer of the danger, has been engaged by the State Insane Hospital at Cherokee, Iowa, as a nurse.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE LATEST NEWS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has given an order to the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 250 high-class freight locomotives.

Fierce forest fires are destroying valuable timber lands and threatening cities in Oregon.

Mrs. Dauphin, widow of the president of the Louisiana Lottery, who died in 1891, has been indicted by the grand jury of New Orleans. It is claimed that she came into possession of over $200,000 of her husband's wealth which was not inventoried.

Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the Treasury during the second term of President Cleveland, was defeated in the primaries in Massachusetts for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Idaho Populists nominated a full state ticket.

The price of coke in Chicago is $12 and $13 per ton.

It is again reported that the Portuguese government, in need of funds, has pawned the crown jewels, including the diamond-encrusted scepter of Don Juan IV., valued at $5,000,000.

The railway authorities of India, despite test trials showing the superiority of British locomotives, have given another order for 20 locomotives to German manufacturers.

The sensational trial of the man Voisin in Paris, once convicted of murdering an innkeeper, transported, then proven innocent and set free, has ended in an acquittal.

Earthquake shocks occurred in Alaska along the coast between Muir and Yakutat.

General Firmin urges his followers in Hayti to fight to the end against the provisional government. The revolutionists are greatly excited and very bitter against the General.

The Austrian Prince Francis Joseph of Bragansea was exonerated in London of the charge of misconduct under the criminal law amendmnt.

The corporation of Dublin adopted a resolution protesting against the Crimes Act as "an outrage and insult offered

GARDEN AND FARM

A HOG PASTURE.

The value of a good pasture for hogs cannot be overestimated. It furnishes health giving, succulent forage, to secure which the hog takes early morning constitutionals, and is made healthy thereby. He eats much of the grass and less of corn, and thereby is expense saved his owner, and he lays on fat faster than if on a full grain ration. Disease does not bother the pasture-fed hog. A healthy hog, well fed, means profits in its owner's pocket. A good pasture insures this. —Farm Journal.

GEESE FOR MARKET.

Geese pay best when they have a good pasture and plenty of grass. They prefer bulky food—such as scalded clover, cabbage, turnips, potatoes—with some ground grain. Old geese should be retained and the young ones marketed. The geese for breeding should be kept rather thin in flesh. Once started, a gosling is the easiest of all young birds to raise, an is seldom sick. A pair of Toulouse or Embden geese will turn off a considerable quantity of feathers in a year, which may more than balance their feed. The goose will lay from twenty to thirty eggs. The market price will usually give a farmer a handsome profit. A goose will only sit on a nest she is accustomed to lay in, and will not brook interference in any shape or form. She is very faithful, and the gander is ever watchful to attack any stranger who intrudes, and as he has great power and strength in his wings he can do severe injury. —Farm and Fireside.

IT WILL NOT PAY.

To wait for the weeds to grow. If we do, we must strike blows all the harder to pay for it.

It will not pay to try to make a two forty horse of a ten-minute colt. It isn't in the blood.

It will not pay to work after the day hangs up its lantern, and gives you a hint to do the same.

It will not pay to keep the noses of the boys and girls down between the furrows from morning to night. If you try it, you will look up some day and find that you are alone.

It is not a paying thing to lose a dollar's worth of life for the sake of saving ten cents' worth of money.

It will not pay to let the bright boy leave home and keep the other one on the farm.

It will not pay to let the good wife have to hunt all around for chips to start the fire.

RAISING CALVES INDOORS.

Calves that are intended for the dairy should be selected from dams that produce quantity and quality, and having good balanced udders. The sire should be from a good milking strain. The calf is allowed to remain with its mother from 24 to 36 hours. Then feed new milk, two quarts three times each day for a week or ten days, then milk fresh from the separator and increase the quantity gradually but never overfeed.

When two weeks old commence feeding a small quantity of oatmeal and bran; also a little early cut fine hay. A very young calf will eat hay. I never turn calves to pasture the first summer. I do not confine them closely, but keep the stable darkened and it will prevent flies from annoying them.

It is essential to keep stable clean and dry, and allow nothing to accumulate in feed pails, boxes or racks. The calves should be dusted occasionally with sulphur or insect powder to keep off lice. For scours lessen the feed, give castor oil and if bad give laudanum. Lime water with the milk is helpful. To develop into a good dairy cow the calf should not be forced or kept too fleshy, but always in good growing condition.—S. A. A., in Orange Judd Farmer.

PROFITS IN SHEEP.

The question of receiving the highest profit possible in sheep raising is not always answered alike by practical experience, for while some can and do make wool growing pay, there are others who barely make this pay for the cost of the feed. Of course, if we can raise sheep so that the wool will pay for all the cost of raising the animals to a marketable state, there is actual profit of a high order in selling the mutton. In fact, a good many sheep breeders aim to do this, but the present tendencies in meat consumption hardly make this possible. The market demand is for young sheep or lambs, and not for old mutton. The later does not bring a good price in the market, and the demand is so limited at times that the markets are glutted with old mutton.

A good many lambs are held too long before being sold, to make the profits as large as they should be. It should be remembered that the lambs should be sold when weighing between sixty and seventy pounds, for after that period they will degenerate in value so far as marketmen are concerned. Nearly all the food fed after that period will prove waste. It will be impossible to get it back in mutton, for the price of the old lambs will decrease faster than they will gain in weight. By selling the lambs at once and putting some of the ready money immediately into producing ewes, the flock will be increased in a short time. It is by this system of constant breeding and quick turning over the money that the sheepman must expect his large profits. The wool after all is only of secondary importance, except on the great Western ranges, where the cost of food is purely nominal, and a thousand sheep can be kept with only a little more difficulty than is required for a cultivated farm. —S. T. Mainwairing, in American Cultivator.

EGG PRODUCTION.

The agricultural reports of some of the eastern states recently published by the government contain interesting statistics anent for the production of eggs and poultry. These, while they cannot be taken as indicative of the conditions in other states or the country, as a whole, are not lacking in significance and will repay careful reading.

Concerning these reports the Crop Reporter says:

In the states reported upon, the value of the poultry and eggs produced in 1899 was from about one-twelfth to one-sixth of the total value of all farm products, ranging from 8.1 per cent in Maine to 16.7 per cent in Rhode Island. Of the total value of all animal products, it formed from about one-fifth to one-third, ranging from 18.9 per cent in New Hampshire to 37.2 per cent in Delaware.

The ratio between the value of the poultry and that of the eggs produced during the year is worthy of note. The egg production was worth 68.1 per cent of the value of both eggs and poultry produced in Maine, more than 60 per cent in other New England states, 46.1 per cent in New Jersey, and 45 per cent in Delaware.

A comparison may be made between the increase in the production of eggs during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 and the increase in the following ten years—1890 to 1900. The increase during the former decade in Maine was 33 per cent; in the latter 42 per cent. In New Hampshire: Former 51 per cent; latter 39 per cent. In Massachusetts: Former, 36 per cent; latter, 45 per cent. In Rhode Island: Former, 29 per cent; latter, 59 per cent. In New Jersey: Former, 20 per cent; latter, 49 per cent. and in Delaware during the former decade, 56 per cent, and in the latter, 61 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that the increase in the egg production in the East has been much greater than that of population, and is an accelerating one. In the States mentioned, it is now sufficient to double itself in twenty years.

YARDING POULTRY.

While it is desirable to keep young chicks in free range as long as as possible, owing to the fact that they are healthier and grow better from the exercise they take, as well as from the greater variety of food, in bugs and insects, thus obtained, yet there comes a time in their growth when it will be found more advantageous to place them in yards.

When the mating instincts begins to manifest itself the sexes should be separated and females placed in one yard and the males in another. They will then be found to grow much more rapidly until the time comes to make a final disposition of them either for market, the table or the selection of stock to be kept for the ensuing year.

If they are thus confined in yards for a few days until they become accustomed to their suroundings, they can be given free range alternately, one yard one day and the other the next, and they will then return to their own yard and house at night.

If this plan is followed it will be found to avoid the trouble caused by the chickens selecting poor roosting places, such as those in trees, under sheds and on wagons. If left to themselves they become attached to these places and will return to them in all kinds of weather, thus making themselves liable to disease, through exposure, as well as causing inconvenience in some places by the littel they leave.

After having become attached to these roosts it is hard to get them to stay in a house, and a good deal of trouble to their owner is the result.

If a little care is taken of their management in this regard in the beginning, it usually saves a good deal of trouble in the end, unless the method is followed of letting the chickens shift almost entirely for themselves, in which case they deteriorate into veritable jungle fowls, with more tendency to disease than to the laying of eggs.—H. E. Haydock, in New York Tribune Farmer.

DAIRY NOTES.

Salt should always be accessible.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Clean and thoroughly air stable before milking.

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be around at milking time.

Never mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.

All persons who milk the cows should have the finger nails cut closely.

Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, fresh air and clean.

Milk with dry hands. Never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty sprinkle it before it is fed.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.

If cover is left off the can a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to a place of milking or feeding.

The milker should wear a clean outer garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

What Constitutes a Gentleman?

By Ralph M. M'Kenzie.

THE term gentleman has had many and varied definitions since the time of the Admirable Crichton, necessitated by a change in popular opinion as to what constituted the flower of manly qualities.

Chevalier Bayard would scarcely to-day be considered the beau ideal of a gentleman either in polite society or amid the "maddening throng." He might caper well enough in the bachelor's cotillon, but there would be something lacking when he strayed into the tennis court of the golf links. It is questionable whether he would give a lady his seat or refrain from holding the "near seat" in a street car. There are occasions when it might be reasonably doubted whether he would always pay his laundry bill.

The modern gentleman is supposed to have begun with Chesterfield, that beau ideal of seeming courtesy and correct form, who built a system of ethics upon the outward show while he scoffed at those who were weak enough to accept the seeming for the reality. He rated the fair sex as children, although the most successful ladies' man of his time.

The world's judgment of men he summed up in a few words: "Great talents, such as honor, virtue and learning, and parts are above the generality of the world; who neither possess them themselves nor judge of them rightly in others; but all people are judges of the lesser talents, such as civility, affability and an obliging, agreeable address and manner; because they feel the good effects of them, as making society easy and pleasing."

It is safe to say that he will scarcely serve as a model for the gentleman of to-day. The Christian, if asked for a definition, would doubtless cite the golden rule as the only safe guide for a real Sir Galahad of our time. But it seems there is a new note introduced into every day life—one which will materially change the conduct of a gentleman. It is the militant disposition in the performance of common duties which it to enforce the respect and obedience of others.

It is only one of the many manifestations of the strenuous life. Where official position might be utilized to browbeat, cow and abuse subordinates and to elevate the fawning and sycophantic, will be seen a new Cross of Constantine adorning the heavens or a bow of promise, as it were, over the entrance of every building sheltering Government employes.

On it will be inscribed this definition: "A gentleman is a man who treats his inferior in station with the greatest courtesy, justice and consideration, and who exacts the same treatment from his superiors."

In time this definition will be inscribed in golden letters after the enacting clause of the civil service law and be enforced in all departments of the Government as well as throughout civil life.

The Truth About My New Battery.

By Thomas A. Edison.

THE main difference between the new battery and the old, is that the former is made of nickel and steel, and the latter of lead. In the old batteries the lead is acted upon by sulphuric acid. Necessarily, chemical action takes place, and the acid eats away the lead and the battery deteriorates rapidly. In the new battery, the metals are acted upon by potash, and no deterioration takes place. It is practically indestructible.

The principal constituents of the new battery are two little cakes, or briquettes, that resemble stove polish in outward appearance. Each cake is three inches long and half an inch wide. One cake is composed of nickel and graphite, the other of iron and graphite. The graphite in both cakes undergoes no chemical change itself, but is only placed in the brinquette to stimulate chemical action. The nickel briquette is placed at the positive pole of the battery; the iron at the negative pole.

The briquettes are placed in perforated steel boxes, which are held in frames. Each frame holds twenty-four briquettes. The boxes in which the briquettes are held are submitted to a pressure of about one hundred tons. This brings the briquette material through the perforations, and in close contact with the potash solution.

The new battery will do two and one-half times more work, weight for weight, than the old battery. In recent tests made at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, a battery weighing three hundred and thirty-two pounds has propelled a vehicle weighing one thousand and seventy-five pounds, sixty-two miles without recharging. The speed at the end of the run was eighty-three per cent. of the starting speed. Another test was made in which an automobile was sent eighty-five miles on a level road with a three hundred and thirty-two pound battery without recharging. The battery is not affected by jarring or jolting on the roads,—in fact, that seems to improve its work by stimulating chemical action. At the factory, I have had one of these batteries on a sort of "bumping" or jolting machine for weeks at a time, so that it would be subjected to the severest tests.

The tests now being made will absolutely demonstrate the advantages of the new battery. Five automobiles will run five thousand miles each, their batteries being recharged at the end of every hundred-mile run. The main points about the new battery are its cheapness, lightness, indestructibility, rapidity of charging and recharging, and its capacity for withstanding rough usage.

Before long, storage batteries will be used for driving trains, steamships, street cars, wagons and all conveyances. Electricity will soon take the place of steam, and will be employed in every place other forms of power are used.—Success.

Training Backward Children.

By Fiske Bryson, M. D.

THE development of the senses in the young is the basis of all their future mentality. There is nothing in the mind that was not first in the senses. Sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell are roads that lead to intellect; and mental superiority consists at the bottom in the possession of superior senses. Think of the wonderful development of touch, hearing, sight, muscular sense, manifested by baby Mozart, who used his little nose for a sixth finger, striking it violently against the keyboard when five little fingers were not sufficient to bring out the harmony he strived to express! Genius, during the developing-period of childhood, can see, hear, touch, taste, smell; for superiority of mind always means superior senses. There is no exception to this rule.

Light, color, form, odors, flavors and sound call into activity sensory nerve-centers that result in consciousness. This process is exactly the same whether the consciousness is that of a man waking from slumber, or of a child awakening out of infancy. In the first instance, a sound, an odor, a touch, may insure complete consciousness. Unless all the same organs are fed, the process is incomplete. Backward children are in their unnatural state of retarded development because they have feeble and inferior senses. And in sense-training, therefore, is found their chief means of education and uplifting. Ideas come first from outside. Do not forget this, dear Anxious Mother. From contact with things is gathered the seed that, nourished in the region of sensation, will later blossom as thought.

Wisdom of Today.

The house of the wicked shall be destroyed—but ten to one it will turn out to be heavily insured.

The wise shall possess glory—but it's money the rest of us are after.

A mild answer breaketh wrath—a rough one sometimes breaks noses.

A fool uttereth all his mind—but it doesn't take him long.

Drink water out of thy own cistern—you'll want the neighbors for laundry purposes.

A fool immediately showeth his anger—a wise man waits till he goes home to his wife.

The heart of fools publisheth folly—and the rest of us buy it up into the hundred thousands.—New York Herald.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pensions granted:—Samuel George, Apollo, $8; John J. Dell, McKeesport, $12; Nicholas Grow, Dubois, $12; Albert Hays, Washington, $8; Amos Rupley, West Fairview, $8; Elliott J. Hays, Titusville, $8 David Phillips, Pittsburg, $8; John W. Haffly, Rebersburg, $12; Danel D. Young, New Buena Vista, $12; Sella Frame, Five Points, $12; Charlotte Carr, Meadville, $12; Amanda T. Patterson, Butler, $8; Mary C. Stewart, Rural Valley, $8; Josephine Christopher, Monongahela, $8; William Craig, Pittsburg, $6; Benjamin F. Hamilton, Waynesburg, $6; Forest E. Andrews, Canton, $6; Edwin L. Sturtevant, Silvara, $72; William Simms, Cambridge Springs, $10; Amanual Gearhart, Yeagertown, $12; Vernon Kelley, Waynesburg, $10; Mary M. Nell, Mercer, $8; Sarah Baird, Woodbury, $8.

George Davis and Milton Rocher were hunting in the woods near Sharon, when the latter accidentally discharged his gun. The load struck Davis in the side, making a terrible wound. He was taken to a nearby house, where medical attention was given. His condition is serious.

Mabel Snyder, 20 years old, of Wrightsville, driven to despair from jealousy, sent two bullets into her breast and now lingers in a critical condition in the Columbia Hospital. To the hospital authorities she said: "I shot myself and am sorry the bullets did not kill me."

Royal J. Rook, an usher at the Union Station, Pittsburg, either committed suicide or was poisoned, dying in great agony at his boarding house 1119 Liberty avenue.

E. M. Fuller and family and Wallace Paterson and wife, of Eleven Mile, while on a long drive partook of bologna sausage as a lunch and were made seriously ill. A doctor at Andover saved their lives.

Death has claimed one of Chester's best known and most useful women, Miss Rachel Roberts. For many years she was principal of the Gartside Public School.

Miss Sarah E. Ziemer, of Reading, has been elected a missionary teacher to China by the Reformed Church Missionary Board.

The Schuylkill Canal is now full of water from Port Clinton to Philadelphia, for the first time this season, and all is ready for navigation, but the running of boats depends entirely on the early settlement of the strike.

The award of a contract to build a pig stable at the Berks County Almshouse for $3595 has caused much unfavorable comment among the farmers of Berks county. Many fine farms containing all the latest improvements can be bought for less than half of this.

The advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of James M. Clark, Chief of the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics, for the year 1901 show that Pennsylvania produced 1,406,532 gross tons of steel rails during that period. The production of plate and sheets was 1,590,502 gross tons, including black platt and other sheets made by the tin workers, which is practically the same volume of production as in 1900. The production of cut nails and cut spikes for 1901 was 37,349 gross tons. Other rolled products for 1901, including structural shapes, bar and rods, billets etc., amounted to 5,633,954 gross tons. There is an increase over 1900 of 1,065,943 gross tons of iron and steel rolled into finished form and 109 per cent. over 1896. The value of the entire production of 1901 of the 8,668,337 gross tons of rolled iron and steel, not including the production of tinplate works, was $208,284,259. The number of workmen employed was 86,086 and they were paid wages aggregating $52,334,787. The average yearly earnings, skilled and unskilled, was $619.55, and the average daily wage was $2.21. Allegheny county leads in production with 5,095,608 tons, that county producing nearly 59 per cent. of the entire production of the State.

Mrs. James Prouty, of Austin, was awakened about 4 o'clock the other morning by her little daughter choking and crying. She found the room filled with smoke and when the family attempted to leave the building they found escape by the stairway shut off by the flames. Mr. Prouty carried his wife and child down a ladder, the flames almost enveloping them. An investigation revealed that the building had been fired in three places, the incendiary using kerosene.

Israel Dougherty, colored a former slave, in court at Pittsburg, produced notched sticks as his account books. He sued Robert Riter, a farmer, for $86, which he claimed as wages. Dougherty explained his inability to read or write by having been a slave for many years and from a pocketbook produced his accounts. They were kept on two flat pieces of wood six inches square. One was notched for dollars, the other for half-dollars and quarters. Dougherty put a hole through the wood for every dollar paid him. The jury puzzled over the case and awarded him $35.

Two young women employed by the Armstrong Cork Company Lancaster, were passing under a net work of wires on Marshall street, when a heavy arc wire broke. John P. Colin, a lineman, was near at hand and realized the danger of the women. One end of the wire fell just on them and Collin grasped the other end. He was stunned and hurled several feet, still clinging to the wire, which was slowly burning into his flesh. The wire was finally knocked from his hands and he was picked up unconscious.

At the Pennsylvania railroad station, Altoona, two Italians, employed in repaving and laying track, found a quantity of American silver coin dated 60 or 70 years ago. There is a tradition that a man who went to the Mexican war and died in Mexico, buried the money in this vicinity before he left.

Reuben Teel, alderman of the Third ward, Easton, who was arrested for forgery and confessed, was sent to prison for one year and ten months by Judge Scott.

A new hall of the Patriotic Order Sons of America has been completed at Chester Springs.

The Middle States Furniture Manufacturers' Association met in Williamsport and discussed matters relative to the trade.

The Monroe County Ministerial Union, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions condemning church fairs and festivals.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Industrial activity is greater than at any recent date. Many new factories and mills have been added to the productive capacity, facilities are being increased at old plants and idle shops resumed through the settlement of labor controversies.

A coke blockade still exists, the railways being unable to handle the output, which is above all records and in urgent request. Despite the rapid development of transportation facilities the nation's needs have grown still faster and the situation is distressing for shippers and consumers.

Retail trade is large, with a bright outlook for the future in jobbing and wholesale business. There are few of the cancellations so numerous at this time last year, while collections are improving.

Although the weekly capacity of the pig iron furnaces in blast on September 1 was reported as 335,189 tons by the "Iron Age," it has since been appreciably curtailed by the inadequate supply of fuel, on which account numerous furnaces were blown out or at least banked. As consumptive requirements are increasing, it is necessary to place orders abroad more extensively, and in some cases the entire output of foreign plants has been secured. Not only raw material, but billets and even rails, are sought in other markets, German mills offering the best terms in most cases.

New England producers of boots and shoes are insisting on full prices, and some grades that were slow to respond are now sharing the improvement. No sign of weakness is seen in leather, some selections rising still more, particularly the better grades of sole and belting butts. Slight reactions have occurred in some packer and country hides, but most lines are still firmly held. Liberal receipts have not depressed foreign dry hides.

Low stocks of wheat and poor grading of receipts, together with fears of frost in corn sections, sustained quotations when a decline would have been imminent if full confidence were placed in official returns of condition.

Failures for the week numbered 205 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 18 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3.10a3.30; best Patent, $4.50; choice Family, $3.75.

Wheat—New York No. 2. 77¼c; Philadelphia No 2, 73a73¼c; Baltimore No 2, 73c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 72c; Philadelphia No. 2, 69a69¼; Baltimore No. 2, 67c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 37¼c; Philadelphia No. 2, 36¼c; Baltimore No 2, 38c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $16.50a17.00; No. 2 timothy, $15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy $14.00a15.00

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per brl, fancy 75c@$1 00; fair to good per brl, 50c@65c; Beets, native, per bunch 1½c@2c; Cabbages, native, flat dutch, per 100, $1 50@$2 00; Cantaloupes, Anne Arundel Gems, per basket ripe, 25c@40c; Celery, New York, per doz. 25c@40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, 50c@55c; Grapes, Rappahannock, per 10-lb basket, 9c@10c, do, Western Maryland, per 5-lb basket, 9c@10c; Lettuce, native, per bu box, 20c@30c. Lima beans, native, per bu box, 50c@60c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 75c@80c; Pumpkins, native, each, 4c@5c; Squash, Anne Arundel, per basket, 10c@15c; String beans, native, per bu, green, 25c@30c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peach basket, 15c@20c. Rappahannock, ber bu box, 25c@30c; Watermelons, Selects, per 100, $12 oo@14 00; primes, per 100, $6 00@$9 00; seconds, per 100 $4 00@$5 00; culls, per 100, $2 00@$3 00.

Potatoes, Primes, per brl, No 1, $1 00a1 10; do, seconds, 75a80c; do, culls, 50a60c; do, Eastern Shore, per brl, No 1, $1 00a1 25.

Butter, Separator, 21a22c; Gathered cream, 20a21c; prints, 1-lb 25a26c; Rolls, 2-lb, 25a26; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 23a24c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 21a22c

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 10¾a11c; medium, 36-lb, 11¼a11½; picnics, 22-lb 11¼a11¾c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 12a12½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 13a13½c, young stags, 12a12½c. Ducks 10a11c.

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 12¾a13¼c; cows and light steers 9¾a10¾c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 11¾c; bulk shoulders, 11¼c; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk ham butts, 10¾c; bacon clear rib sides, 12c; bacon shoulders, 10½c; sugar-cured breasts, 14¾c; sugar-cured shoulders, 10¾c; sugar-cured California hams, 10¼c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 13¾c; refined lard tierces, brls and 50 lb cans, gross, 11¼c; refined land, second-hand tubs, 11¼c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11¾c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers $7 75a8 50; medium $4 25a7 25; stockers and feeders $2 50a5 40; cows, $1 50a5 35; heifers $2 50a6 25; Texas-fed steers $3 00a4 50. Hogs, Mixed and butchers $7 30a7 75; good to choice, heavy $7 60a7 85; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers $3 25a3 85; Western sheep $2 50a3 25.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice $7 10a7 25; prime $6 25a6 75. Hogs, prime heavy $7 90a7 95, mediums $7 75; heavy Yorkers $7 80a7 85. Sheep steady, Best wethers $3 80a4 00 culls and common $1 50a2 00; choice lambs $5 50a5 80

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The striking coopers at Nebraska City, Neb., have returned to work.

Railroad graders at Loveland, Col. have been granted a shorter work day.

Steelworkers at Eston, England, to the number of 1,100, have been granted an increase in pay.

Knoxville, (Tenn.) United Mine Workers have been granted a concession of a nine-hour day.

Orchestral players of Atlanta, Ga. will organize and affiliate with the Federation of Trades.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1902.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

For Governor—ROBERET E. PATTISON.
For Lieut. Gov.—GEORGE W. GUTHRIE.
Sec. Int. Affairs—JAMES NOLAN.
For Congress—D. E. Hibner, of Clearfield county.
For State Senate, W. C. Heinle, of Centre county.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly:
J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson Twp.
J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.
For Sheriff:
H. S. TAYLOR, of Bellefonte.
For Register:
A. G. ARCHEY, of Ferguson Twp.
For Recorder:
JOHN C. ROWE, of Philipsburg.
For Treasurer:
W. J. CARLIN, of Miles Twp.
For Commissioner:
E. A. HUMPTON, of Snow Shoe Twp.
P. H. MEYER, of Harris Twp.
For Auidtor:
H. J. BECK, of Walker Twp.
W. H. TIBBENS, of College Twp.

Millheim.

Harvest Home services were held in the Reformed church Sunday evening; the church was beautifully decorated, and a large audience listened to the appropriate sermon delivered by the pastor, Rev. Brown.

J. C. Smith made a business trip to Plymouth on Monday.

Miss Jennie Reifsnyder left last Friday for Pittsburg, where she will visit friends for several weeks.

Misses Renna Shires and May Smith, of Spring Mills, were in town last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Campbell were given a surprise party by a number of their friends on Monday evening.

John Harter and family, of Mifflinburg, spent Saturday and Sunday in town, having been called here by the death of Mrs. John Hartman.

Calvin Huey and family, of Vintondale, are visiting at the home of Augustus Huey, on North Street.

The bridge at the south end of town, which was unsafe for travel since last spring, was torn away last week and a new one built in its place.

The house and barn of Mrs. Susan Kern, on North Street, narrowly escaped being burned last Thursday morning. At an early hour her son, Milton, went to the woodhouse which is situated between the house and the barn, to cut some kindling and when he returned for more wood found the flames bursting out all over the building. Although they tried very hard to save it, it was impossible. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Nevin, the little son of Sim Royer, had the misfortune of falling from the fence while playing, and broke his right arm at the wrist.

Oak Hall.

Jack frost put in his first appearance Sunday morning and followed again Monday morning; there was no damage done except along the creek.

Farmers are busy with their seeding and getting ready to attend the picnic.

Joseph Markle and family, of State College, visited at the home of Mr. Markle's parents Sunday.

Clem Dale, Esq., of Houserville, transacted business in town Saturday.

Many persons from this place attended the funeral of Mrs. Shuey on Sunday.

A. J. Tate, of Shiloh, was in town last week.

Woodward.

Wesley Hosterman and sister Adah and Mrs. Theodore Hosterman made a trip to Middleburg one day this week.

Mrs. C. D. Motz and Mabelle Wolfe were to Millheim one day last week.

Mrs. Glantz and Mrs. Dr. Ard attended Mrs. Hartman's funeral at Millheim on Saturday.

Schools opened on Monday morning; Prof. Edgar Stover teacher of the Woodward school, and Clair E. Kreamer the Voneida school.

Messrs. Robert Stover and Stover Snook, of Millheim, were callers in town Monday.

Mrs. Theodore Hosterman and two children, of Collins, West Virginia, are visiting friends in this place.

J. C. F. Motz, after spending a few days with his mother, left for Monessen on Monday.

Farmers Mills

Jacob Detweiler lost a valuable horse last week; while in the act of plowing the plow struck a stone, throwing the horse to the ground and breaking his leg.

Howard Weaver and two sons, and Daniel Runkle, of Spring Mills, were guests at the home of Ira Grossman on Sunday.

Several of the farmers are through seeding.

Nevin and Arthur Homan, who are employed at Lewistown, were home over Sunday.

TURNING THE LIGHT ON PENNYPACKER

Why Quay Wants Him Elected to the Governorship.

HIS SERVICES TO THE BOSS

Starting Out as an Independent, He Deserts Cause of Reform to Follow and Uphold the Machine.

HOW HE WAS MADE JUDGE

While on the Bench He Edits Quay's Book, Defends the Ring Chief and Condones His Abuse of Honest Citizens.

STORY ALL VOTERS SHOULD READ

Special Correspondence.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15. — It is the privilege and duty of American citizens to be accurately informed concerning the history, character and evident purpose of those who come before them as candidates for public office. There never has been presented as an aspirant for the governorship of this state a man so little known beyond his home limit as Samuel W. Pennypacker. It is proposed herein to make a faithful transcript of the record, that every voter may read for himself. For more than forty years Pennsylvania has been the scene of a contest unknown elsewhere, a battle for individual and conscientious freedom of thought and action against machine despotism; for clean politics against degrading and corrupt methods; for honest, economical and efficient administrative and legislative methods, against the debauchery of political organizations and the prostitution of official power to the promotion of selfish personal ends.

Against the Machine in 1882.

In 1877, in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, there were successful movements against corrupt bossism. A little later this extended throughout the state, resulting in 1881 in the defeat of a machine-selected candidate for the United States senate, and in 1882 in the election of a reform Democratic governor. The revolt against Cameronism and Quayism that year was participated in by a large number of the best men in the Republican party. It appealed to the highest instincts of unselfish patriotism. In Philadelphia, Samuel W. Pennypacker was one of a group of professional men who heartily sustained the new declaration of independence adopted by the Independent Republican State Convention, which arraigned the Cameron-Quay machine for its high crimes and misdemeanors against the people. The action taken was an inspiration to those who believed in true American principles. Mr. Pennypacker had been so zealous in this work that he had been made secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association. His law partner, the late S. C. Hollingsworth, Esq., was likewise earnest in the cause of political purity. Mr. Pennypacker was made a member of the Independent Republican State Committee, and became an independent candidate for the legislature, against a notorious tool of the machine, being endorsed by the Democrats and the Reform Committee of One Hundred. He made an active canvass and was in full sympathy with everything that was said and done in aid of the cause of political freedom and righteousness. He was one of the vice presidents at the great Independent Republican Ratification meeting, at which its candidate for governor, Hon. John Stewart, made the most brilliant speech of his life, his ringing words bearing a striking parallel to the situation today. He said:

History of a Former Crime.

"We are opposed to the so-called regularity of the work of the Harrisburg convention, the nomination of Gen. Beaver and his associates, because it owes its existence not to popular choice, but to the individual preference of one autocratic senator. His by creation, it represents his power, and its success would be his personal and political vindication, and would result in the deeper debasement and servitude of the Republican organization. The convention might have been dispensed with on the ground of economy. The ticket was shaped and fashioned by Mr. Cameron. It was selected to suit his purpose, to strengthen his rule and its election would be his vindication. Are you prepared for that? (Cries of "No!" No!")

"Once before, Gen. Beaver sought this nomination and failed because he did not look to the boss. He then turned to the latter, but it was a fatal day. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1880, he betrayed his constituents, attempting to enforce the unit rule against the will of the people of Pennsylvania. His active zeal in a political conspiracy deserved and received the condemnation of the American people. He gained the favor of the boss, but he lost the title to himself. He gained the alliance he sought at last cost—his independence as a man and the forfeited confidence of the people. The nomination he has at last received will fall to ashes in his hands. The empty promises of reform which have so often been made we denounce as mockery. The people of this commonwealth know by sad experience the enormous power developed through the use of political and official privileges. They indignantly demand that this shall cease."

Relapsing into obscurity, Mr. Pennypacker was unheard of in connection with public affairs, except as a member of the board of education, during the next six years; but he had, in some mysterious way, cultivated the friendship of the servant who had passed his master and who had become the despotic arbiter of political destinies in Pennsylvania. In the latter part of 1888, Mr. Quay was at the zenith of his power as the successful national Republican chairman. His goings and comings were like a royal progress. His will was supreme at Harrisburg, and this state never witnessed such exhibitions of sycophancy. December 17, six weeks after the election of Judge Mitchell to the supreme bench, his would-be successor, Samuel W. Pennypacker, was noted amongst the impatient crowd which dogged the heels of Mr. Quay, while visiting Philadelphia, a local paper stating that he was regarded as the "personal choice" of the senator. "Cousin Sam" was a plodding member of the bar, who had been in practice more than 20 years without appearing in a notable case. He was chiefly occupied with compiling court reports and decisions and mousing amongst the historical records of Pennsylvania, with a view to enrolling his family name in a place of honor. No one thought of him for a place on the bench; for the prospective vacancy another lawyer of prominence and ability was urged by many citizens, members of the bar and influential politicians. But at the proper time, early in January 1889 and at Mr Quay's personal demand upon the governor, Mr. Pennypacker was appointed. To the amazed popular query: "Who is this Quayite?" echo simply answered: "He's a Quayite," and that was enough.

Shows His Devotion to Quayism.

Ten years later the long-time dictator found himself outside the senatorial breastworks, repudiated and condemned by the people whom he had so deeply discredited. He also appeared as a defendant in the criminal court over which Judge Pennypacker, in his turn, presided every year. The judicial friend of the prisoner could not have failed to observe that his all-powerful patron was compelled to take refuge behind every possible technicality of the law to escape punishment on the charge of misusing the public funds. That his sympathy was deeply aroused was evident. He was prepared to publicly demonstrate this feeling, and took early advantage of an opportunity to show devotion to a discredited and baffled political leader that would enkindle lasting gratitude on his part, which might make a long-time dream of the governorship a reality. Thus, to the astonishment of friend and foe, Judge Pennypacker addressed himself to the extraordinary task of making an heroic historic figure of M. S. Quay, even placing him upon a pinnacle of fame equal to the greatest men this state has produced, and proudly pointing to him as "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman."

Risks All For His Master.

There has been a misconception with regard to this matter, it having been widely stated that Judge Pennypacker's defense of Mr. Quay and eulogy of Quayism was only incidental to a literary effort in exaltation of Pennsylvania as a leading factor in the development of our national life. Let us have the facts clearly set forth, in chronological order. It will then be seen how this aspirant for the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania has demeaned himself; derided just public criticism; been an accessory in the attempted perversion of political history; set a vicious example to the virtuous youth of the commonwealth, through holding aloft for their emulation one who has earned the execration of honest and patriotic citizens, and who has thus indissolubly linked his own literary, professional and political fortunes with the one man who has done more to degrade and corrupt Pennsylvania politics than any other who ever lived.

Notwithstanding all the promises of the Republican state conventions of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, the subsequent legislative sessions grew worse and worse in their utter disregard of public decency, until the shameful climax of 1901, when a flame of indignation arose from every virtuous fireside. The carnival of corruption attendant upon and following the reelection of Mr. Quay, exceeded anything in the annals of the commonwealth. While the people of all classes, and irrespective of party, were denouncing the crimes committed; while the press was ringing with shameful exposures; while the tide of revolt was rising higher and higher, Samuel W. Pennypacker, in grateful acknowledgment of what he had received as a beneficiary of Quayism, and eagerly looking forward for the bestowal of new and higher favor, while holding an honored place upon the bench, and pretending strict adherence to the inviolable unwritten law of judicial separation from partisan affairs and the selfish schemes of political intriguers, was engaged in confidential co-operation with the head-centre of the Republican machine, in a most unworthy, unfair, unpatriotic and unjust attempt to embalm him as one of the master minds and purest patriots in American history.

Mr. Quay's Swing Around the Circle.

So desperate was his situation in the fall of 1900, Mr. Quay, fearful of the return of another legislature which would put the final seal of condemnation upon his unhallowed ambition, for the first time in his life took to the stump and made a series of alleged speeches. Upon many occasions he had the audacity to declare that he was not a candidate for re-election, of his own wishes, or through his own action. In a score or more of public appearances he did not make more than six deliverances of any length or dignity. The rest of the time he merely showed himself and begged off, on the ground of his well known "indisposition." When he did speak he almost uniformly indulged in sarcastic abuse of those Republican voters who refused to regard Quayism as synonymous with Republicanism, or bitterly denounced the conscientious efforts of good citizens to wipe out the political evils of our time. The future historian who stumbles over these remarkable outbreaks of a chastised political miscreant, justly smarting under the lash of public criticism, will regard with amazement the silly words of effusive commendation with which they are set forth by the editor of "Pennsylvania Politics," the volume in hand, Samuel W. Pennypacker, whose eulogistic introduction is dated April 26, 1901.

Hard Sledding to Make History.

The annals of American history may be searched in vain for such a travesty upon statesmanship and literature. The book covers 200 pages, nearly two-thirds of it being white paper, the publisher bitterly complaining to his day that he was made the helpless victim of a vain-glorious attempt at "padding." The printers reveled in the "fattest" take of the year. There are twenty-three lines of pica type to a page and nearly one-third of the pages are blank. Leaving out the senseless repetitions, apologies for persistent attacks of "indisposition," the references to a mythical medical adviser, supposed to be the "wet goods" commissary of the caravan; the continuous ladling out of "soft soap," for the benefit of local communities, and this great book of a great man's greatest efforts could readily be placed within the covers of an ordinary political pamphlet. An up-to-date newspaper condenser would put the whole of it, worth even temporary preservation, within a half dozen columns, and yet this, barring the polyglot tariff speech of 1893, contributed by generous friends, in quantities to suit, is to be the sole contribution of "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman" to American history! May the fates preserve us from another like it! Let us tage a brief look at some of the contents of this wonderful joint production of M. S. Quay and S. W. Pennypacker, the latter having read the final proofs and given the picturesque editorial finishing touches.

Editor Pennypacker's Fulsome Praise.

In his introduction over his own signature Editor Pennypacker, referring to notable men of the past, Penn, Dickinson, Rittenhouse, Binney, West, Meade and Stevens, in a preliminary burst of admiration, says:

"The capacity shown by Mr. Quay for the organization and direction of men in masses in the important field of statecraft, with a view to the accomplishment of those ends for which human society is instituted, has rarely, if ever, been equalled in American politics, and approaches genius. The cavil which has followed him, the temporary effusion of unhappy inefficiency, is, in its final analysis, but further evidence of his real greatness."

In this finely wrought sneer the critics of Quayism, who certainly represent an overwhelming majority of the people of Pennsylvania, will clearly perceive the contempt with which they are regarded by Judge Pennypacker who is completely lost in admiration the "genius" of one who is a master in the black art of political degradation. Further, we read:

"Mankind is always benefitted by the opportunity to closely inspect the work of its masters in thought in every line of human effort. The speeches of Mr. Quay in that campaign were so remarkable for their breadth of view, for their freedom from asperity, for the evidence they gave of literary research and skill, that it has been thought wise, for the credit of the state, of which he is the foremost representative, and for the instruction of citizens of other states, who may be misinformed as to his personality and accomplishments, to preserve them permanently."

Now we will pick some choice nuggets from this flashing intellectual mine, the possessor of which is so highly praised as a "master in thought."

Masterpieces of Falsehood.

Mr. Quay made his debut as a political orator at West Chester, where, with a sober face, he told an incredulous audience that he was not a candidate for the senatorship; that the Republican State Convention "insisted upon the presentation of my candidacy to the people and I submitted with some reluctance to their judgment. To me that high office is no longer attractive." After the tremendous fight Mr. Quay had made for re-election and vindication and was then making, such a statement was monumental in its audacity. But Mr. Pennypacker pretends to accept it as the solemn truth. Therein he shows at the first step his loyalty to Quayism.

In this speech Mr. Quay referring to ballot reform, made his famous proposition that the friends of an honest ballot might frame "any fair statute which is a manifest improvement over the present one, and the Republican organization will aid in its passage, and this action will, I have no doubt, be approved by the executive, who sits beside me." The manner in which this promise was dealt with is part of recent history. No honest attempt was made to keep it; and elsewhere, at Altoona, Mr. Quay frankly acknowledged that all the boasted reform measures of previous sessions had been "buried." Just so, and by orders of the machine.

Pennypacker's Friends "Knaves and Fools."

At Harrisburg, Mr. Quay, referring to some prominent Republicans citizens who have been misled into the Pennypacker trap for political innocents, said: "These are the men who make reform impossible. When false apostles of reform erect altars where knaves, ministers and fools kneel, as in Pennsylvania at present, progress and reform are alike retarded." To characterize some of his most effusive friends as knaves and fools, evidently impressed Judge Pennypacker as "breadth of view," as "speech free from asperity."

At Huntingdon, Mr. Quay made this gentle and refined allusion to the combination of honest men against his corrupt machine, "You have a mule ticket, made up of one Republican and one Democrat. The alliance seems illicit and unnatural." Further polite reference was made to the gentlemen meeting weekly in Philadelphia, "in illicit intercourse with the Democratic party."

Again at Altoona, Mr. Quay thus paid his respects to Mr. Pennypacker and his former associates in the Civil Service Reform Association, "Reform is a catching cry. It cozens alike babes, sucklings and grown men. It is solacing to self-love and vanity to proclaim the short-comings of the world for this is an assertion of our superiority to common humanity and a parade of our perfection." At Lebanon, the supporters of the anti-machine legislative ticket were fiercely denounced as "political assassins," given to "stabbing in the back."

Coarse Abuse of Honest Men.

At Phoenixville, Mr. Quay said that the friends of good government "have raised a large amount of money to expend in your county and other pivotal points. They will bribe piously. They will bribe prayerfully. You can scarcely say them nay. Take their money; lay it carefully out of reach till after election." At other times and places Mr. Quay made allusion to the Independent Republicans and honest voters of Pennsylvania in this same offensive spirit, for which his judicial admirer and eulogist has such large-minded admiration. In winding up his swing around the circle, in Philadelphia, he thus coarsely referred to the newspapers and reformers generally: "They have no argument except personal detraction and falsification and wanton defilement of the fair name of our state. They have in common only personal malice and certain political miseries. They are helpless even with the aid of the five subsidized newspapers of Philadelphia. I have no desire to flutter the cote of these soiled doves of Pennsylvania journalism. They wire in and wire out at the heel of their charmer, everywhere slobbering venom in their slot. Of one of them, when intending to convey the idea of absolute mendacity we say of a man: 'He lies like the Philadelphia Press.' No doubt Judge Pennypacker is ready to insist that this sweet-tempered allusion to his journalistic friends must be considered entirely allowable—under the circumstances; but there may be a difference of opinion upon that point.

For Christians and Workingmen.

In his speech in Philadelphia "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman" essayed the part of a seer, and made this extraordinary declaration, which no doubt struck his judicial reviser as wonderfully peaceful, something that should bring to his support the religious world in general:

"Christianity has failed in Asia in peaceful missionary effort, and if the cross is to prevail there it must be preceded or accompanied by the battleflag. God, in his infinite wisdom, seems to have ordained that the sword shall open the bloody road for the coming of the gospel of peace and love. The world cannot endure one-third Christian and two-thirds heathen. One or the other must perish." For the son of a Presbyterian minister, this sounds rather "strenuous." But Mr. Quay squares the account by thus extending the right hand of fellowship to his Christianized Ah Sin. Standing on the same platform, a few months later, receiving the congratulations of his friends upon having finally bought his way through the Pennsylvania legislature, he said: "We should respect China for what she has been and sympathize with her in her trials, and look forward with hope to her future and the fulfillment of her mission." Evidently Judge Pennypacker believes that consistency is the refuge of weak minds. He has unbounded admiration for the politician who can skin the cat with neatness and dispatch.

Pennypacker's Crowning Offense.

Having thus set forth Mr. Quay as a great man, the judge followed up his timely work, doubtless a labor of love, a few months later, by writing his celebrated reply to a New England magazine article which scathingly showed up Quayism and what it stands for. Apparently encouraged by what he had already done, he went further and stooped lower in his defense of Mr. Quay, and his methods, heaping upon him words of praise, utterly without warrant, reflecting upon his own intelligence and wounding the pride of self-respecting citizens of his own state. He declared that Pennsylvania "had no ills worthy of mention," and, forgetful alike of what he had done and was do-

THE CROWNING CRIME

Gov. Pattison's Scathing Denunciation of Quay Heelers in Philadelphia.

At the close of his speech at Reading Gov. Pattison thus referred to the riotous assault on the Union Party convention:

The right of free assemblage and free speech and unfettered action in connection with public affairs is a fundamental American principle. It was for this that the founders of the Republic fought from Lexington to Yorktown. It was to maintain this right that a half million lives were sacrificed in the struggle to save the Union. To seek to abridge or destroy this high privilege is to aim a deadly blow at self-government. But to the corrupt and tyrannical political autocrat of our time and his base hirelings nothing is sacred. Nothing is safe from their combined hostility. In order to carry out their own purposes they trample upon the laws, brutally override peaceful citizens and even murderously assail those who courageously declare their loyalty to law and order and manfully defend the rights guaranteed to every one by the constitution. They make elections a mockery, party conventions the perilous scene of disorder and riot, and then have the supreme audacity to demand that the courts shall sustain them in their infamous work. They substitute the bludgeon for the ballot, the blackjack for honest credentials. They scoff at decency and scorn righteous public criticism. They compel the independent citizen, who determines to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, to take his life in his hands when he goes to the convention hall or to the polls.

All this occurred in the city of Philadelphia yesterday, when law-abiding citizens from all parts of the state met in convention and sought rightfully to express the will of the people whom they represented.

We believe the time has come when the freemen of this great commonwealth will no longer submit to this degradation, to this consuming curse upon their state; when they will unite with heroic courage and invincible strength to strike down and crush forever the powers of darkness that have so long and so deeply disgraced Pennsylvania.

Water Cure for Chronic Constipation.

Take two cups of hot water half an hour before each meal and just before going to bed, also a drink of water, hot or cold, about two hours after each meal. Take lots of outdoor exercise—walk, ride or drive. Make a regular habit of this and in many cases chronic constipation may be cured without the use of any medicine. When a purgative is required take something mild and gentle like Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by J F Smith, H F Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

WANTED—An up-to-date man for manager and general agent of this county by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia salary and commissions to right man Address, with references, F M Wheaton, 112 N Broad St., Philadelphia Penna. o Oct 9

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by J. F Smith, H. F. Rossman, and J. B Fisher's Son's.

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Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.
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No mutuals; no assessments.
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Bargains = =
While our Bargain Counter has been well patonized, we still have some left that must go to make room for the Large Stock coming in.
Come while sizes are full.
Goods exchanged for Produce. . . .
C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG,
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Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1 00 per day.
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F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

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First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains
Excellent livery attached.

Old Fort Hotel . . .
ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor,
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON AS FOLLOWS:

7.37 a. m.—Train 61, Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Lewisburg, Philadelphia, 12.15 p. m., New York 2.15 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8.5 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton and intermediate stations. Week days for Lewisburg, Milton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

8.38 p. m.—Train 12 Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.54 p. m.—Train 3 Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m. New York 3.35 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10.50 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 65 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m. New York 7.15 a. m. Baltimore, 2.30 a. m. Washington 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and west, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 a. m., New York 9.55 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

SUNBURY AND LEWISBURG.

8.05 a. m.—Train 62 Daily for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations with pass and parlor coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 81 (Daily) for Lock Haven, intermediate stations and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61 Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate station, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 3 Week days for Renovo, Simira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD
Week Days

Eastward				Westward
A.M.				P.M.
8 38	5 30	Montandon	1 15	5
8 45	6 30	Lewisburg	1 05	4 42
8 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 35
8 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 31
9 05	6 50	Millinburg	8 45	4 24
9 10	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 13
9 23	7 07	Glen Iron	8 26	4 06
9 31	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 41
9 37	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 31
9 48	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 24
9 57	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
10 03	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 11
10 09	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 05
10 15	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 59
10 22	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 52
10 26	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 48
10 30	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 39
10 34	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
10 38	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
10 46	8 58	Axemann	6 42	2 20
10 50	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a. m., 1.15 5.15 and 7.50 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m. 10.03 a. m. 1.50 5.32 p. m. and 8.07 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.26 a. m. 10.01 a. m. and 4.55 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.57 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, V. P. & G. M.
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table

Read Down			June 23, 1900		Read Up		
No. 1	No 3	No 5			No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv.	Ar	p. m.	p. m	a.m.
†7 00	†2 40	†6 50	BELLEFONTE		10 10	5 10	9 30
7 11	2 51	7 01	Nigh		9 57	4 57	9 17
7 16	2 56	7 06	Zion		9 51	4 51	9 11
7 23	3 03	7 13	Hecla Park		9 43	4 43	9 03
7 25	3 05	7 15	Dunkles		9 42	4 42	9 02
7 29	3 09	7 19	HUBLERSB'G		9 38	4 39	8 58
7 33	3 14	7 23	Snydertown		9 34	4 35	8 54
7 35	3 15	7 25	Nittany		9 31	4 32	8 51
7 37	3 17	7 27	Huston		9 28	4 29	8 48
7 41	3 21	7 31	LAMAR		9 25	4 26	8 45
7 43	3 23	7 33	Clintondale		9 22	4 23	8 42
7 47	3 27	7 37	Krider's S'n g.		9 18	4 18	8 38
7 51	3 31	7 41	Mackeyville		9 13	4 13	8 33
7 57	3 37	7 47	Cedar Springs		9 07	4 07	8 27
8 00	3 40	7 50	Salona		9 05	4 05	8 25
8 05	3 45	7 55	MILL HALL		†9 00	†4 00	†8 20
1 45	8 28		Jersey Shore		3 25		7
12 20	9 10	Arr	Wm'SPORT	Lve	†2 50		†7
†12 29		Lve		Arr.	2 30		
			(Phila'd. & Reading Ry.)				
7 31			PHILA		†8 36		
10 40			NEW YORK, (Via Phila'd.)		†4 25		
p m		Ar		Lv	a m		
6 10			†Week Days. New York (Via Tamaqua)	Lv	4 00		

J. W. GEPHART
General Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD				WESTWARD		
12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	1¾	7¾	11¾
PM	PM.	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 —	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 07
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	7 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inv	7 28	11 28	5 01
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.
†Daily except Sunday.

P. H. THOMAS, Supt.

All the news of Centre county and Central Pennsylvania for $1.00.

RAILROADERS' INDORSEMENT

Chairman Austin Tells Why They Are For Pattison—An Earnest Response.

After Chairman Wright had concluded his speech of notification at Reading Charles B. G. Austin, chairman of a committee of the State Board of Railway Employes which endorsed Mr. Pattison's candidacy for governor at its convention at Harrisburg, was introduced. He said:

As chairman of a committee appointed by a convention of the State Board of Railroad Employes of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on September 1, representing 342 divisions and lodges of organized labor in the state of Pennsylvania, composed of 128,000 voting members, all of this commonwealth, I desire to say that they, being conversant with your previous record, made during two administrations as governor, and believing if again elected that you will give to organized labor the consideration to which we feel they are justly entitled, they unanimously endorsed your nomination for governor and they will use all honorable means to secure your election.

The Governor's Reply.

In concluding, Mr. Pattison addressed himself to Chairman Austin and the committee of the State Board of Railroad Employes, who were present. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: To the citizen enlisted in the cause of good government, sympathy and support from every source is always most welcome. There are times when such assurance is of double value, and there are certain elements, the co-operation of which is absolutely necessary to success. Nothing could give me greater satisfaction and encouragement than the message you so kindly bring, telling of the patriotic action on behalf of an organization of faithful workers for whom I have always had the very highest regard. The men who run the railways of America maintain a standard of fidelity and efficiency that reflects credit upon themselves and the whole body of daily workers. They understand the duties of good citizenship, and their loyalty to the state, to society and to their homes inspires them to take active and intelligent part in public affairs. They well know that the workingman, like the merchant, the banker and the farmer, has no worse enemy than the faithless public servant and the political boss. It is also his lot to bear a share of the cost of bad government, yet he has the strength to render effective service to the people. I trust you may be supported in the stand you have taken by your fellow workers in every field of industrial activity. The strong hand of labor may now and at all times protect itself and promote its own welfare by the proper use of an honest ballot. I thank you very much for your greeting upon this occasion.

There was no scene of enthusiasm at Reading more remarkable and suggestive than when Gov. Pattison concluded his short address to the railroaders, a large representation of these workers being in the great audience. They arose to their feet and cheered again and again, being joined by the entire assemblage.

A STRONG MAN'S TRUE WORDS.

The man behind the speech never was more clearly and effectively shown than in the address of the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor at Reading. Every citizen of Pennsylvania should read this candid and truthful statement of the condition of public affairs in this state. In every sentence there is convincing evidence of truthfulness and sincerity, united with the highest courage and patriotism. Mr. Guthrie has studied the questions of the day with an unprejudiced mind and the unselfish purpose to render some service to the cause of political regeneration throughout the commonwealth and the restoration and maintenance of good government for the benefit of all the people.

Although a life-long and consistent member of the Democratic party, in this discussion of the issues of the hour he rises above mere partisanship and like his distinguished colleague on the Erie ticket, he makes his appeal to true patriots, no matter what their views upon ordinary party questions. He has been foremost in co-operating with his fellow citizens of Pittsburg in making war upon the political Philistines of that long misgoverned city, and therefore has earned the right to speak earnestly and successfully to the voters of the whole state, urging them to strike a final blow at political despotism and corruption.

Mr. Guthrie, like every thoughtful man of the time, understands the real destructive character of the political machine represented by Quayism, and he wisely and justly points out that it can only be overthrown through the leadership of the opposition party, which has upon many occasions demonstrated its trustworthiness and courageous determination to fight the people's battles to the end. There never has been two stronger men presented for popular support than Pattison and Guthrie, who will next week begin a campaign tour that will be memorable in political annals. What they say on the platform will represent clear-headed conviction, the very essence of patriotism, and their utterances will embody the thoughts of good citizens of every class.

The tide against Quayism and its counterpart, Pennypackerism, is rising every hour, and the prospect of a great victory over the combined forces of political iniquity should encourage every Democratic voter and independent citizen to renewed zeal and energy all along the line.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

BLACKJACK PARTY'S LAST DITCH

It was worth a thousand times what it cost to have representative men from all parts of this state see the Philadelphia machine in full motion. The riotous assault on the delegates to the Union Party convention was an object lesson showing the ways of the political outlaw which the average voter, in town and country, never witnesses. For many years the newspapers have printed the disgraceful story of hoodlum outrages until their readers have turned in disgust from the depressing spectacle.

It has often been said that there was much exaggeration in these statements and that the accounts published were colored to suit partisan and factional purposes. But the real truth has not been realized. The drama performed before the astonished eyes of the legally chosen Union delegates showed the utter degradation and desperation of the baffled and demoralized Quay forces. Veteran observers of exciting events in connection with politics have been amazed at the audacity and criminal recklessness of the hirlings of the machine, and now all hands are engaged in a futile effort to deceive the public, the purpose being to make it appear that the whole affair was only a bit of factional contention, with no serious consequences.

The foul spot cannot thus be wiped out and honest Republican papers have expressed their condemnation of the murderous methods pursued. The attempt, likewise, to give the matter some sort of legal standing is an insult which the Dauphin county court will surely resent. If such wicked violence, such outrageous disregard of the rights of citizenship, such infamous resort to the bludgeon and the blackjack and every species of political vulgarity and hoodlumism, is to be tolerated, elections in Pennsylvania might as well be abandoned, and the government of the state and all its cities turned over to outlaws. It is stated that a large proportion of the rioters in Musical Fund Hall came directly from the House of Correction to do the bidding of men even worse than themselves.

This incident, at the threshold of the present contest against Quayism and all that it stands for, will arouse the patriotic indignation of decent men irrespective of party. It will be worth scores of thousands of votes to the Democratic Reform ticket. The blackjack party will be crushed through the uprising of the self-respecting citizenship of our long suffering state. Push the battle from house to house with increasing vigor and determination every day.

In one of his 1900 speeches Quay contemptuously referred to the Independent Republican voters as "mules." The compliment is being returned this fall by the tallest and hardest "kicking" ever known. Keep it up until the odious machine is smashed beyond repair.

Pennypacker's silence these days is something wonderful. A double guard has been put upon the eulogist of Quayism, lest he furnish more solid shot for the "enemy." There is enough on hand to riddle the machine fort, and it will all be effectively used.

The successful fight of 1899 began in Reading. All the indications are that history will repeat itself this year. The Democratic lines are in splendid shape at the opening of the great reform battle of 1902.

Help along the great work of house cleaning at Harrisburg. Send your contribution, large or small, to the Democratic state chairman. Every dollar received will be wisely and honestly expended.

The most effective Democratic argument in favor of Pattison's election is Pennypacker's fulsome praise of Senator Quay.—Williamsport Sun.

The nomination of ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison for governor by the Democratic State Convention is probably the strongest that could have been made by the minority party, and is certainly a unique honor in the political history of the state. As a man and an official, Mr. Pattison has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people whom he has served in a public capacity, and he will, therefore, bring to his canvass a strength which no other candidate in his party ranks could expect.—Lancaster New Era (Rep.).

A preamble of self-gratulation denying any credit to the Almighty for whatever of prosperity is supposed to exist, followed by a mass of words as meaningless as the chattering of daws, constitutes the platform adopted by the Republican convention. A sop is tossed to veteran soldiers and sailors, the same sop which has been thrown at them for years as though the Republican party paid the pensions, and at the same time admission is made of the abuses and atrocities in the Philippines which the national administration tried so hard to conceal. — New Haven Democrat.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

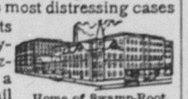
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

A Certain Cure for Dysentery and Diarrhoea

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford county, Pa. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me" Sold by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Son's.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run its remaining popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore on September 18, and October 2 and 16. A special train will leave Washington at 8.00 a. m., Baltimore 9.05 a. m., York 10 45 a. m., Harrisburg 11.40 a. m., Millersburg 12 20 p. m., Sunbury 12 58 p. m., Williamsport 2 30 p. m., Lock Haven 3 08 p. m., Renovo 3 55 p. m., Emporium Junction 5 05 p. m., arriving at Niagara Falls at 9.35 p. m.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9 35 from York; $10 00 from Littlestown; $10 00 from Oxford, Pa; $9 35 from Columbia: $8 50 from Harrisburg: $10 00 from Winchester, Va.; $7.80 from Altoona; $7.40 from Tyrone; $6 45 from Bellefonte; $5 10 from Ridgway: $6 90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia

House and Lot for Sale.

The Bitner homestead in Centre Hall is offered for sale by the owner, Rev. Robert O'boyle, in order to close out the estate. The property consists of dwelling house, outbuildings, stable and about five acres of land. The location is pleasant, and will make a splendid home. For further particulars inquire of W. B. Mingle, Centre Hall. tf

A Communication.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo. This remedy is for sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, and J. B. Fisher's Son's.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of William Weaver, deceased, will sell on the premises of tract No. 2,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902, 1 P. M.

the following tracts of land:

No. 1. Farm of 133 acres, located one mile north west of Farmers Mills, Pa., bounded by lands of G. D. Armbruster, W. F. Smith, John Weaver, John Taylor, Wm. Allison, W. A. Krise, and James Weaver, containing 133 acres and 156 perches. Thereon erected good two-story dwelling house, bank barn, implement shed, butcher's house, pig pen and outbuildings. A never failing spring of water near the house, large orchard of choice fruit, small fruit about the house. Farm in good state of cultivation; about 35 acres well timbered.

Tract No. 2 is located one-fourth mile north west of Farmers Mills, bounded by lands of Jacob Neese, Ilgen estate and J. B. Fisher's estate, containing 2 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable with manure shed attached, cabinet shop and all necessary outbuildings; well and cistern at the house. Premises conveniently located on the road leading to Spring Mills.

Tract No. 3 is the undivided one-third of a tract adjoining tract No. 1, bounded by lands of W. A. Krise, Kryder, Mingle and Arney and C. Armbruster, containing 104 acres and 45 perches, more or less. Thereon erected new two-story dwelling house, bank barn almost as good as new, large building for handling peaches, etc. This property is known as the Weaver peach orchard, and has growin on it between 5000 and 6000 peach trees, together with a large variety of grapes and other fruit.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Returnable at argument court.

J. H RISHEL, Executor.
Farmers Mills, Pa.

Good Horse Sense

teaches that glue and old eggs (used to glaze some coffees with) are not fit to drink.

Lion Coffee

is never glazed—it's pure, undoctored coffee.

The sealed package keeps it fresh and pure.

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	18	Side	10
Butter	1	Tallow	04
Lard	12	Apples	30
Chickens, 7; cash	8	Huckleberries	—
Ducks	07	Potatoes	25
Raspberries	—	Large Onions	60
Ham	14	Beef Hides	—
Shoulder	12	Spring Chickens	—

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	60 and 65
Corn	60
Rye	40
New Oats	25
Barley	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	18
Lard	12
Potatoes	45
Side Meat	10
Shoulder	10
Ham	15

TO ALL OUR

Friends

AND

Customers . . .

In order to Make room for our

Fall Goods

We are now closing out the Balance of our

Summer Goods

AT . . .

Reduced Rates.

All Kinds of Produce Taken in Exchange.

Come and See.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mils.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Edwin Muhl, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement WM. PEALER,
Administrator,
Spring Mills, Pa

FARM FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Old Fort hotel, one mile south of Centre Hall, a fine farm containing one hundred and forty-nine acres, more or less. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and has erected on it a bank barn and tenement house.

On this farm there is an abundant supply of running water and two apple orchards and small fruit.

The Old Fort hotel, a stone structure, and stables, also located on this property, will be sold with the farm.

For terms and further information apply to
MRS. MARY J. ODENKIRK,
CENTRE HALL.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a splendid home opposite the Lamar railroad station, on the Central Railroad of Penn. The dwelling house has eleven rooms and is new, well finished and conveniently arranged, and is admirably located for a club or summer boarding house, being convenient to a fine stream of water and hunting ground.

Also coal yard and tressel and an established business in fuel.

Good water and fruit on the premises.

For further particulars address
JOHN SMITH,
Lamar, Pa.

NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs M and Edward Sweetwood neglected to lift two deer heads mounted by me, and that the same will be sold at public sale, Saturday, September 27 1902, at one o'clock, at my place of business in Spring Mills, Pa., unless the owners come forward, and pay expenses incurred, including the cost of advertising.

J. I. SNAVELY,
Sept. 9, 1902, Spring Mills, Pa.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of A. E. Meyer, late of Potter township, deceased, the undersigned an Auditor appointed by the said court, to hear and pass upon the exception filed to the account of Edward Sellers, administrator, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, No. 11, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. at which time and place all parties are required to present and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. KLINE WOODRING, Auditor.

DR. SMITH SALVE for all kinds of sores Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents

WANTED. AGENTS

Wanted for Centre Hall and vicinity a good, reliable agent to sell our Teas, Coffees, etc., on commission Trade already established. For further particulars apply to

GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

KREAMER & SON.

Carpets.

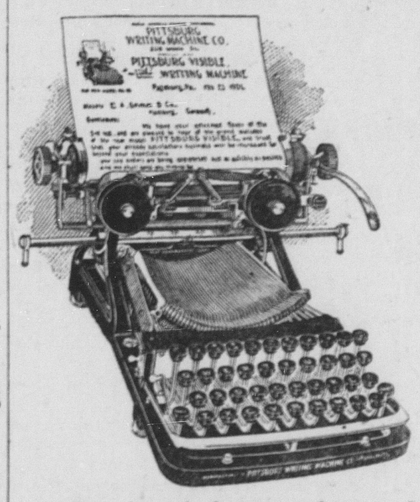
A fine line of—
INGRAIN
and
BRUSSELS.

These Carpets will be sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere
Prices from 15 cents to $1.20.

Give us a call.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

Pittsburg Visible Typewriter



THE ONLY Perfect Writing Machine made. . . . .
The writing is in Plain View of the Operator all the time.
Simplest and strongest construction, rapid action, easy touch, and adapted to all kinds of work.

Best for tabulating and invoice work.
Universal keyboard.
Removable type action.
Instantly cleaned.
Treble the life of any other machine for good, clean work.

Send for Catalogue.

Pittsburg Writing Machine Co.
208 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. J. FINKLE

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New Store.

New Stock . . . . .

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. . . . . .

DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

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Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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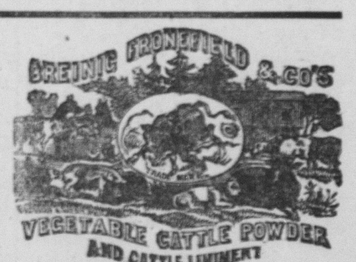

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CATTLE POWDER

Is earnestly recommended to the

Farmer, Horseman
and Dairyman as a
MOST RELIABLE CURE

for all ordinary diseases to which HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP or HOGS are subject. At the same time it keeps them in a naturally **Healthy and Thrifty Condition,** positively making an

INCREASE OF MILK and BUTTER,

—the latter from ONE to TWO POUNDS PER WEEK,—or aiding the fattening process in stock 20 to 25 per cent. It does this in the natural way, **without the least injury to the Animal.**

Four full doses will be mailed FREE by
THE PRONEFIELD CATTLE POWDER CO.,
400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE CENT will bring you happiness after eating a hearty meal.
DR. CARL L. JENSEN'S **Pepsin Tablets**
Contain nothing but pure pepsin (no drugs).
One tablet taken after a meal will digest one pound of solid food. Samples free. Ask your druggist or send us 25 cents in stamps for a vial.
Dr. Carl L. Jensen, 400 N. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

BIRD MANNA!

The great secret of the canary breeders of the Harz Mountains in Germany. Bird Manna will restore the song of cage birds, will prevent their ailments, and restore them to good condition. If given during the season of shedding feathers it will carry the little musician through this critical period without the loss of song. Sent by mail on receipt of 15c. in stamps. Sold by all druggists. Bird Book Free.
THE BIRD FOOD CO.,
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goes straight to the seat of the pain, no matter whether it comes from

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
SWOLLEN JOINTS,
SPRAINS, HEADACHE,
STRAINS, STIFFNESS
LUMBAGO OR SCIATICA.

Used Externally by rubbing only.
Equally good for MAN and HORSE.
25 cts. per bottle.
D. DODGE TOMLINSON
400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

A Letter That Came at Last

By Mary Kyle Dallas.

Regina Ramsen, having listened to the postman's whistle coming up the street, and hearing his step leave the next pavement, suddenly slipped her feet out of her pretty satin slippers and glided down the stairs between her bedroom and the lower hall in her stockings, holding her robe so that no sound of its flounces might be heard against the balustrade.

"I heard him say he would write to her," she whispered, between her white teeth, a gleam of jealousy in her large, black eyes, and a frown upon her brow which spoiled her face, regular as were its features. "I heard him, and I will know what he writes—I will know."

Bending over the letter-box, she stood waiting—listening.

The postman's step advanced, his whistle sounded, letters dropped into the box and he was off again.

The next instant, whatever he had left was in Miss Ramsen's hand, in her pocket, and she was running upstairs again.

Half-way up she met another girl—a young thing of seventeen, with flaxen hair, blue eyes, slender waist, lips like jacque roses, and a skin of that pure, healthy, creamy tint, more beautiful than the highest color.

"I heard the postman, Regina," she said, with a laugh.

"So did I, Bessie," replied the brunette, "but there is no letter in the box."

"Oh, I am sure he whistled here," Bessie answered, and went on and peeped into the box.

She returned disappointed.

"He said he would write"—she whispered to herself—"he said he would write."

Her chin quivered with disappointment, her eyes grew heavy. She would not cry, but she greatly desired to do so.

"Ah, well, there are more mails today," she said, and settled down to her sewing—work for her Cousin Regina—Regina was always having new dresses made. Poor little Bessie, the poor relation of the family, was seldom without a needle in her hand in consequence. It was very rarely that she had a new dress of her own.

Happily she was so fresh and pretty, that the simple little frocks that were now and then given her, muslins bought by her aunt at bargain counters, or cheap woolens selling off out of season, were all becoming.

Regina, with her grand hair, had something condescended to tell her so in the first days of her presence in the Remsen residence, but of late, to the astonishment of the stately cousin and the stout aunt, others had observed the fact.

Roy King, who was not only the most eligible match in the Remsen social circle, but a very charming fellow beside, had been altogether too attentive to poor little Bessie of late.

They had lingered on the balcony together, and Regina had heard a whisper, which had set her to watching the letter box as we have seen.

Now behind her locked door, she held in her hand the proof that she was not mistaken. A letter on the paper Roy always used and bearing his seal, addressed to "Miss Bessie Benton."

For a moment Regina held it in her hand and hesitated. One may go to State prison for breaking the seal of a letter addressed to another. But Regina argued that no one would ever know. That was all fair in love and war.

"Who knows what the little slyboots may be up to," she said to herself; "he was devoted to me before mamma asked her here. And if she is casting her nets for him I must know it." Then she cut the edges of the letter very carefully with a tiny, pearl-handled knife, and the letter lay open before her. She read:

"Dear Bessie—May I call you so? I have tried to tell you how I felt to you so often, but there seems no opportunity for me on your aunt's reception evenings.

"On Thursday, unless you send me word not to come, I shall call on you particularly. I cannot endure this suspense much longer.

"Yours devotedly, Roy King."

Regina read this letter twice, flashing with wrath as she did so.

Then thrusting it in her pocket again, she flew across the hall to her mother's room, and shutting the door, locked it behind her, much to that lady's astonishment.

"You startle one so," said Mrs. Ramsen, who was trying on a new frizette at the mirror. "Really, you should cultivate a more dignified manner. Tall people should never fly about like whirlwinds as you do, and I am sure Roy King would be disgusted if he saw you like that."

"Oh, mamma!" said Regina, testily, 'don't preach, I'e come to you for advice. Somehow, no matter in what particulaar way, I have discovered that Roy King, who has seemed to every one to come here for my sake, who certainly did admire me, has been bewitched by that little snake, Bessie Benton. He intends to come here on Thursday to see her, to propose to her, mamma, and I—I——"

Here Regina threw herself on the sofa and burst into tears.

"I am so fond of him and he is so rich, and I'm so bitterly disappointed."

"Perhaps it is all your imagination, Regina," said Mrs. Ramsen. "How did you learn all that?"

"You had better not ask questions about that, mamma," Regina answered; "please accept it as a fact, and tell me how to prevent Roy King from seeing Bessie next Thursday."

"My dear, Bessie shall not see him here next Thursday," said Mrs. Ramsen, stepping back to get a better view of the new frizette. "I'll manage that."

That very evening she called Bessie into her room and thus addressed her:

"My dear child, you have been here for nearly six months, and I suppose you are tired of being idle."

"Idle!" Bessie thought, remembering that she had played the part of seamstress, chambermaid and errand-girl, without thanks or wages.

But she said nothing.

"And of course I've been looking out for you," Mrs. Ramsen went on, "and you have quite a talent for dressmaking, and Madame Fleure wants a young lady—some intelligent person who can speak French, as you can—and she'll give board and a couple of dollars a week at first, and you'd better go to her; in fact, I've written that you would. I'll take you myself tomorrow. Of course you are only my half-sister's orphan—not a close relation—and—you——"

"I understand," said Bessie. "I shan't claim relationship, and I am very glad to be independent."

There was some scorn in her tone, but the haughty lady who listened did not perceive it; and meanwhile Bessie was saying to herself:

"Roy King has not written. If he was not in earnest, and was only flirting with the little poor relation of the house, I shall be glad to get away."

As she packed her trunk a few tears fell upon its slender contents. It seemed so hard to think that no one loved her, that they were glad to get rid of her, but she went away next morning cheerfully.

"I sat up nearly all night to finish your lace cape, Regina," she said, on parting from her cousin. "I hope you'll like it, and if any letters come for me please send them to Madame Fleure."

She noticed that neither of them asked her to call.

"They are ashamed of their poor relation," she sighed, never dreaming that Regina could be jealous of her—Regina, whom she thought so stylish and beautiful.

How Regina laughed to herself at the request Bessie had made about letters, and how charmingly Mrs. Ramsen received Roy King on Thursday.

"Bessie had gone home," she said, "to her native village, you know. I fancy there is a romantic attraction there—some nice young farmer, I believe."

And Roy King listened and believed. He was very much in love with Bessie, but as he walked away he strove to conquer the feeling. Bessie had given him to understand that she could not like him, he thought, and had told her aunt to let him know why.

For a few weeks he went nowhere, looked at the moon and sighed. Then he began to call at the Ramsen's again.

Meanwhile, Bessie worked hard, cried a little at night, and of course received no letters.

"Who will be an angel and stay a leetle late to ripe this robe?" Madame Fleurs asked, one evening; "it is to be made over with velvet. Ah, how I detest to make over. But Miss Ramsen is a good customer, and when she get married, as I suppose to Meestaire King, zen I have her work. It is politic to oblige one who will be rich. You, Miss Bessie, you will be so amiable to stay?"

"Oh, yes," replied Bessie. She sighed as she took her cousin's dress in her hands.

So she was to be married to Roy. Well, happiness was given to some people, sorrow to others. It was God's will.

How well she remembered that robe. Regina had worn it that happy day when she—Bessie, ran to the box often, hoping to find a letter from Roy. What a dream it all seemed. She thought of it as she sat alone in the work room, snipping the stitches.

A letter never came, never would come now, and suddenly, as though fairy-tales were true, there lay a letter in her lap.

The dainty envelope she had dreamed of, her name in Roy's hand, his seal upon it.

"Am I crazy?" she cried. Then she recognized the fact that the envelope had fallen from the pocket of Regina's dress, and that it had been opened, and trembling with excitement, she read it through, kissed it and hid it in her bosom.

"How cruel of her!" she sobbed. "She had it in her pocket when I passed her on the stairs; I know it now, but Satan has deserted her, and she has left it here for me to find. And at last I can right myself with Roy."

It was hard to sit still and rip Regina's dress after that. But she did it, and only when her task was done did she sit down to answer that letter.

She told Roy nothing of Regina's conduct, and only said that she wished to explain that by accident she had only received his note that day.

But Roy understood the situation. And so, in a few hours, he was at her side whispering words that made her very happy.

And before many weeks were over, Regina, opening a delicate envelope that had just been dropped into the post box, uttered a loud, angry cry, and tossed the cards that it contained toward her mother.

"Impossible! Roy King and Bessie Benton!" the other lady cried. "But what is this written below the names?" She put up her eye-glass and read aloud:

"The letter that she watched for came at last."—Family Story Paper.

FLEEING FROM TRAINS.

Why Frightened Animals Ordinarily Keep Between Rails.

Railroad men are still talking about the race for life on a recent Sunday morning between a horse and a freight train across the long bridge which spans the Genesee river at Charlotte, says a Rochester dispatch of the New York Tribune. The bridge is nearly half a mile long, and the ties are open, leaving six-inch spaces, beneath which gleams the slow-moving river, but the horse galloped straight across the nerve racking path a few yards in front of the locomotive and only sank down when exhausted by fright and its efforts for safety. The train was halted within 10 yards of the poor creature. The horse was found uninjured, but every shoe was torn from his feet. A horse which had started with it fell and was cut to pieces.

What interests the railroad men in the case, besides the battle against such odds, is that it furnishes another proof of a pet theory of theirs concerning the action of animals caught on the tracks by fast-speeding trains. Engineers and motormen have formulated a theory which, they declare, has been so often proved that it might be called a law. It is this: They declare that any four-footed animal, be it cat, fox, dog, squirrel, cow or horse, which is surprized by a rapidly approaching locomotive, will seek safety in straight flight between the rails, when it could save its life by a simple leap to one side.

"I have started up rabbits," said a veteran engineer, "and they invariably keep to the centre of the track until run down. Sometimes at the very last moment they will leap to one side, but not often. Cats, which are pretty shrewd, in spite of assertions to the contrary, will flee between the rails in just the same way. Once when I was in the cab of an engine pulling a way freight between fast trains, I started a red cow which had strayed on the track through somebody's carelessness in letting down the bars of her pasture. She had a fair start and careered down the track about 50 feet ahead of my pilot with head down and tail out straight behind. We had little time to spare, so I eased the engine off a bit, and finally the old fool cut to one side and landed in the ditch. We must have chased her for a mile.

"I have heard of western engineers pursuing antelope for miles between the rails. It is mighty dangerous business, I can tell, especially in case of big animals, for a killing may mean a ditch for the engine and the cars on top of yourself. It's bad enough with small things like cats and pigs. I never yet ran down an animal but that I fancied I could hear its death cry under the wheels, and somehow it would break me all up for the rest of the run."

Other old-timers have tales like this to tell. One of them gave this as his explanation of the peculiar persistence which keeps the frightened animals between the rails: "I think it is a sort of hypnotism caused by the combination of fright, the straight level of the track and the gleaming lines of the rails marking out the course. To get away is the animal's first impulse. It sees a level path in front of it, bounded on each side by straight bars. Behind is the smoking, whistling monster, which it must escape. Consequently, it goes straight ahead. Perhaps a moment later, if it lives, the idea flashes through its terror-stricken brain to jump to one side, and it is saved. Too often, however, the straight line of its fight ends in a miserable death."

FAMOUS DOGS ARE EXTINCT.

Last of Newfoundlands Are Disappearing From the Face of the Earth.

Dog lovers are discovering with regret than one of the finest canine species has become almost extinct. The Newfoundland is practically no more in this country and in England.

The fast-vanishing breed is native in the Island of Newfoundland, and old records say early settlers found the Indians in possession of magnificent specimens. It is generally supposed, however, that the Newfoundland was the result of a cross of some English strain and the native dogs.

At any rate, this particular animal is celebrated in history as the embodiment of courage and intelligence and kindness—the highest type of canine excellence. Landseer, in his famous painting, "The Child's Best Friend," rendered the species immortal.

In spite of this, it is a fact that the valuable dog in its original habitat, is quite extinct. And he was most useful there, too, in saving drowning persons along the storm swept coast, where shipwrecks are frequent. Nevertheless, it is charged that it was through starvation and neglect that these famous dogs died out in Newfoundland itself.

The British Government has lately been obliged to purchase for the Newfoundland life-saving station a new breed of dogs to take their places. These are the Leonbergs, a cross between Newfoundlands, St. Bernards and the Pyreens wolf dog. They are the most powerfully built dogs in the world and stand more than four feet high. Those sent to Newfoundland the British Government paid from $250 to $400 apiece for, and some specimens have sold as high as $500.

The sanitation of the city of Ahmedabad, Idia, is so bad that the mortality is 70 per 1,000, with no epidemic to account for it.

AS TO PERFUMES.

Perfume exercises a very material effect on certain temperaments. It should therefore be chosen with deliberation and discretion, if you want to be lovable and amiable. The hygienic value of a moderate use of good perfume is undeniable, and every woman should adopt a certain one and remain constant to it. Don't let it go beyond a suggestion. Slightly perfume all dresses, underclothing, writing paper, bed linen, beds—that is a new and delightful use for delicate sachet powder. A flat pad is laid between the mattress and the lower sheet sofa pillows, etc., but never sufficiently to become very noticeable to others.

A violet-scented atmosphere, for instance, makes those who are surrounded by its influence religious, affection-assuming dispositions who dislike fuss or notoriety.

Rose perfume is most frequently used by warm-hearted, imaginative temperaments who are inclined to extravagance and have a disregard of the more serious issues of life.—New York World.

ENTER THE OVERSKIRT.

The Paris fashion expert of L'Art de la Mode says: "The threatened overskirt, which has been announcing itself by numerous little signs for the past three years without materializing is an assured fact. One designer alone shows three models to the early seekers for fall fashions. One of these is what we used to call in the lace sixties a peplum form. The front breadth is a pointed narrow apron sloping sharply from the very bottom of the skirt and passing under a box plait on either hip—first hint of the panier—where it is about nine inches deep. At the back the upper skirt is square and plain. The underskirt of this special model was kilt plaited. The sleeve is elbow length—the outer side formed of a box plait, to harmonize with the skirt—and hung perfectly straight over an undersleeve of white muslin and lace.

"The white undersleeve is one of the marked features of the newest models. It is indicated in the simpliest of elbow sleeves, although it is ate and peace-loving. Women of lovable natures are always fond of violet.

Heliotrope generally finds devotees among the dainty, neat and rather unoften but the tiniest of puffs, a strip of insertion and an edge of lace.

"Another variation of the above model had a sleeve formed of a kilted ruffle just elbow length and worn over a lace undersleeve."

HINTS FOR FAIR SWIMMERS.

Never hurry when you swim. If you do you will expend much effort for little advantage, and will not reach your goal any quicker than if you followed a quiet, even stroke.

Besides swimming on the chest one can learn to swim on either side, as well as on the back. This last method is not so tiresome as chest swimming, neither is it so rapid. The legs are exercised most when one is swimming on the side. When you wish to rest just turn on your back and float. This is the simplest lesson you can learn in the water.

It is well to observe several cautions:

Never swim directly before or after eating. Allow an hour and a half both before and after meals.

Until you become an expert swimmer always swim toward the shore—never away from it.

A short stay in the water is much better than a long one.

Never try to swim when you are tired.

Never stay in the water when you feel cold.

After your bath take a little run on the beach before you dress.—Ladies' Home Journal.

WHERE A WOMAN SCORED.

We all know that "when a woman says she won't she won't—there's an end to it," but the powers that be rarely care to accept the statement as a fact, though sometimes they have to. I was told the other day that an order was issued by a certain government that its officers were not to allow their wives to live at the station to which they, the men, were attached. Judge of the surprise of one of the authorities when he received a communication from the officer in command of a station to this effect: "It becomes my painful duty to report that my wife has, in disobedience of my orders and in the face of the regulations of the department, taken up her residence on the station and persists in refusing to leave," says Woman's Life. The authorities did the graceful thing, and withdrew the regulation. I think that scores one for us, don't you? I also fancy that the husband scored, too, for no men care to have their wives with them so much as officers in the service, as they are so frequently compelled to be without them.

FOR A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

Famous beauties nearly all unite in giving testimony that a thorough steaming of the face at night is wonderfully effective in producing a clear complexion. This is done by holding the face over a bowl of hot water.

A certain amount of exercise is indispensable. Brisk morning walks, regularly taken and persistently adhered to, produce a healthy glow that defies artificial imitation.

Avoid rich and greasy foods. Though it is practically useless to tell a woman to adjure sweets, it may be suggested that they are complexion destroyers, and that the fewer one eats the fairer one's skin is likely to be, says Woman's Life.

Massage is recommended by many who have made a special study of the fine art of complexion preserving. A gentle kneading of the face at night and in the morning makes the skin soft and healthy.

Over frequent washing of the face should be avoided. Some physicians insist that the face should be washed but once a day, and then in tepid water. It is understood that only the purest soap should be used.

MAKE YOUR OWN STOCKS.

A certain pretty girl makes for herself the most fetching stocks—though stock sounds all too stiff and heavy to describe these dainty, ethereal bits.

To start out she cuts a pattern out of paper. It has two little points down in front. To this she bastes around the top three rows of quarter-inch lace braid, just far enough apart to be feather-stitched together. Three more rows curve down to the front, which is in the shape of an inch square of some material. Two curved pieces of the material, with downward points in front, at each side the square, finish out the affair. These pieces are about an inch in depth and extend around the neck at the base, except right at the front.

One boasting particular chic has the lace braid feather-stitched together with black embroidery silk, while the curved bands at the base and the little square at the front are of white linen, with a dainty sprinkling of black French dots. A couple of feather bones holds this transparent bit in shape.

NOTIONS IN LEATHER.

Indications point to a wide vogue of leather fixings for autumn. Belts, wristbags, purses, chatelaines, etc., are now exhibited for the coming season in many and varied effects.

The prominence of green in the dress world has led to its introduction as the leading novelty in leather. This fad is likely to be a passing one, however.

Polar seal, a striking new effect, is one of the latest showings that promises to be very fashionable. It has a coarse, rather mottled grain, with the small excrescences more scattered than on the usual seal.

A greater vogue is predicted for colored leather than for black. Green will be first choice, then gray and then tan and black. The new shades of tan are quite different from the prevailing tints of last season. The correct shade now is on the pastel order, of a grayish hue that accords well with any shade of dress material.

Walrus, in an attractive dull gray finish, is to be very fashionable for belts, handbags, pocketbooks, chatelaines, etc.

A so-called "collar button" clasp, often gem set, is the latest for small purses.

The ever-popular wrist-bag is still with us in all the desirable leather. Its latest shape is rather longer and deeper than formerly, with the new straight top. Moire silk is one of the most favored linings for these bags, and oxidized silver trimmings the correct mode. Exceedingly attractive ones come in gray moire and with art nouveau oxidized silver mountings. There is an inner clasp purse in the inside.

Sole leather is smartest for traveling bags. The newest shape is a non-collapsible rigid one that opens like a trunk. It is claimed for this that it holds one-third more than the usual kinds.—Philadelphia Record.

FASHION NOTES.

The old time lace edged balayeuse is again in use. Some are made of wash silk.

Fans with a monogram painted in flowers were gifts for the bridesmaids at a recent wedding.

Dainty, thin gowns are of plain silk muslin with white ping-pong dots, their trimming being inlets of black lace insertion.

A new tweed suiting has a dark ground with a small knot pattern thrown on of blue and green silk.

Fancy slippers become more elaborate and varied all the time. Some girls are embroidering their own dainty footwear.

Shoes are being made this year of materials to match the gown. The favorite colors are deep green, brown, red and navy blue.

A scarf of black crepe with silk fringed ends and embroidered in silver was effectively caught with two silver buckles about the shoulders of a muslin frock.

Parasols with long white handles were carried by the bridesmaids at a recent wedding instead of bouquets. They were covered with white ruffled tulle and flowers.

The more picturesque the belt buckles the more a la mode they are. They are jeweled in the art nouveau style, and to be had in gold, silver and steel, set with all kinds of stones.

Snake belts are made in woven gold and are quite elastic. A snake of dull gold with jeweled eyes often holds one of the fashionable choux.

Very few skirts are to be lined this season and many will be mounted on to yoke bands to secure the symmetery which fashion insists shall prevail about the hips.

Foulard has been a very noticeable feature on serge dresses and light cloth gowns and has been invariably used as a knotted scarf under the collar, or as a waistband with tasseled ends.

For the Household.

JAVELLE WATER.

To make javelle water, dissolve one-half pound sal soda in one pint of boiling water and dissolve one-fourth pound of chloride of lime in one quart of cold water. Pour off the clear from both and mix. Bottle the fluid and keep it in a dark place.

STARCH FOR SHIRTWAISTS.

Mix three tablespoonsful of starch with half a cup of cold water, and one quart of boiling water, and cook twenty minutes. Strain through cheesecloth and use hot. While cooking, add one-half a teaspoonful of lard, or a small piece of wax, as this will help to keep the starch smooth and prevent it from sticking to the iron. A wheat starch is considered best.

IN THE SEWING ROOM.

In the sewing room of a new house whose mistress has been able to plan it exactly to her liking is set of wooden shelves, separated into compartments of varying sizes, which is pointed out to visitors as "the piece-bag." Into these convenient receptacles go all the odds and ends of materials that are usually made up into to bulky rolls and sorted into bags, or occasionally packed all together in a large basket. Either of the latter plans makes the pieces difficult of access and necessitates frequently handling—the pigeon hole method being a great improvement, if it is possible to accomplish it.

TRANSFORMING A HALL.

The commonplace narrow hall is, in most people's opinion, an "impossible" place to beautify. But try the effect of a white paper, white or ivory paint, and a white carved wood archway. The most ordinary hall treated in this way can be made to look pretty.

Instead of the archway—which however, is to be preferred—a brass rod reaching across the hall from wall to wall could be substituted, with curtains of some art material run on it.

The archway can be placed either in the hall or at the end, just at the foot of the staircase. In either case it looks delightful, especially if (should the arch be sufficiently high) a swing lamp of wrought iron is suspended from the center.

Walls covered with tapestries or paper hangings are an invitation to microbes. On the other hand, walls covered with stucco or varnish can be readily cleansed of germs by washing, and possess the property of cleaning themselves.

CARE OF CUT FLOWERS.

People are beginning to realize that flowers have their feelings, like everybody else. If a rose cut from a bush is expected to preserve its sweetness and its charm of freshness it must be pampered and soothed with as much tact and discretion as one bestows upon a lay dog or a rich uncle. To cut a flower and stick it in a vase full of water is the conduct of barbarians and no self-respecting flower will endure such treatment beyond a few fading hours. But though we were perfectly aware of this rudimentary fact, we must confess that the subtlety of the modern vase-decorater was hidden from us. Partially faded flowers, we learn from a contemporary, will revive if placed in flat dishes with wet sand. A little finely powdered charcoal may occasionally be administered to drooping buds with excellent effect; in this case the stalks should be allowed to rest on the charcoal. Carbonate of soda dropped in the water of the vase will keep even delicate flowers in the pink of condition for—some say—a whole fortnight. Half an inch cut from the stems of faded flowers, followed by an immediate plunge of the stalks into quite boiling water, will cause them to bloom again with all their pristine freshness. By these, and other means, the cunning housewife keeps her rooms beautiful, and—what is infinitely more to her credit—the bills of her husband down. May she find imitators.—London Globe.

RECIPES.

Calf's Liver Stewed.—Cut the liver in thin slices; put in the stew pan one medium sized onion, a pinch of sage, salt and pepper to season; scald the liver by pouring boiling water over it; put it in the stew pan and barely cover with boiling water; cover and let simmer for two hours; just before serving add one tablespoonful each of butter and flour that has been stirred over the fire; stir the stew until thickened; serve very hot.

Quaking Pudding.—Add to one cupful of grated bread crumbs four well beaten eggs and one tablespoonful of rice flour; stir this into one quart of milk and add one teaspoon of salt and the grated rind of half a lemon; turn this into a buttered mould or bowl and steam for two and one-half hours; serve with any fruit sauce.

Steamed Graham Bread.—Mix in a bowl one and three-fourths cupfuls of Graham flour, three-fourths cup of Indian meal, one and one-half level teaspoonfuls of baking soda, one teaspoon of salt, half a cup of molasses, one and two-third cupfuls of milk; beat well and pour into a covered mould; steam one and one-half hours.

Roasted Tomatoes.—Peel the tomatoes; cut a slice from the top and take out a little of the pulp; put a bit of butter and a pinch of salt in each cavity; replace the top, sprinkle with crumbs, pepper and salt; brush each tomato with melted butter; roast in a moderate oven.

The young man who is a slave to his best girl is a miss-guided youth.

Failed.

A coroner's jury in Ireland delivered the following verdict on the sudden death of a merchant who had recently failed in business:

"We, the jury, find from the new doctor's statement that the deceased came to his death from heart failure, superinduced by business failure, which was caused by speculation failure, which was the result of failure to see far enough ahead."

Changed Typewriters.

Church—You know French, who keeps the restaurant?

Gotham—Oh, yes.

"Well, he wants a new typewriter."

"What's the matter with that good-looking one he had?"

"Oh, the other day he told her to write and get the price of frogs' legs, and she addressed the letter to the Hop Growers' Association.

Wisdom's Age.

"John," she said, "I don't know what to do."

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Why, Mrs. Brown said to-day at I'd reached the age of wisdom, and I don't know whether to thank her or say something spiteful about her. That's an awfully uncertain age, you know, but it's nice to be considered wise."

Merely Looking.

Mrs. Black—Dey ain't nuffin' suits mah husban' mo' dan a charnce ter go out an' look fo' a job.

Mrs. Johnsing—Go 'long!

Mrs. Black—Fac! Kase when he's out lookin' fo' a job he doan' have ter help me wif de washin'.

Conscientious.

"She's horribly conscientious."

"Yes?"

"Yes; she's not going to break her seaside engagement."

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigo for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Headache?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Buckingham's Dye

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

LIBBY Luncheons

Wessal the product in key-opening cans. Turn a key and you find the meat exactly as it left us. We put them up in this way

Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Ox Tongue (whole), Veal Loaf, Deviled Ham, Brisket Beef, Sliced Smoked Beef.

All Natural Flavor foods. Palatable and wholesome. Your grocer should have them.

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"How to Make Good Things to Eat" will be sent free if you ask us.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I have been using Ripans Tabules for nearly a year and have derived a great benefit from them. I had suffered with stomach trouble and dizziness when going to bed at night. Seeing that the Ripans Tabules relieved me, I continued the use of them to the present time, and my stomach is now in good condition and the dizziness has left me.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

THE THREE DENIALS.

Sunday Discourse By Dr. Chapman, the Noted Pastor-Evangelist.

An Analysis of a Child-Hearted, Wayward, Generous Biblical Character—Lord Awaits to Forgive and Forget.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following readable and helpful sermon is by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the best known evangelist in the country and one of the most popular pulpit orators of New York. It is entitled "Now, Peter," and was preached from the text: "Now Peter sat without in the palace." Matt xxvi: 69.

This is the master stroke of the great artist in painting the picture of this child-hearted, wayward, generous, loving man whom we know as Peter. It is one of the shadows in the picture, but the shadows help us to appreciate the more the light. It is a single sentence, and yet in it we find the secret of a soul's downfall, the cause of the heartache of the Son of God, and a note of warning for God's people everywhere.

Peter was in a dangerous position. First of all, because he sat in the presence of the enemy. In the first Psalm the warning is given that we should not "walk in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stand in the way of sinners, nor sit in the seat of the scornful," and this last is the most hurtful position of all. Poor Peter was sitting down. He also is to be pitied because he sat "without." There is a circle within which every child of God must keep if he would have both peace and power. If in imagination we take a compass in our hand and set one point at the place where we would have the centre and with the other point describe the circle, we have the picture of the Christian life. The centre of the circle is Christ, and the circle itself is described by prayer and Bible study and fellowship with the saints. To keep within this circle is to keep in touch with Christ. To sit without is to be in danger, and poor Peter had stepped outside.

With all my heart I love to study Peter. The sermon which has been greatly blessed to the people throughout the country is the one which bears the title, "And Peter." This one is sent forth that it may be a companion of it, and carry the name of "Now Peter."

The first service that I can find that Peter ever rendered unto Christ is recorded in Luke, fifth chapter, and the third verse: "And He entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land. And He sat down and taught the people out of the ship." I like him for his service. I have an idea that just the way he pushed the boat out as the Master was standing in it made Jesus understand that there was something in him that would yet go far toward moving the world. Is it not true that much of the great work that we find about us to-day begins in just so humble a fashion as did the work of Peter?

I like to study him in his writings. Some parts of the Bible ought always to be read in the sunlight. The beautiful story of Ruth, and the letter to the Philippians are examples of this. Others are for the darkness. Peter's epistles would thus head the list. It is when we stand on the seashore at night that we see the phosphorescence of the waves. It is when we stand in the darkness and read Peter's precious words, that we catch the best vision of the light which comes down from heaven and rests upon men.

I like to study him in his preaching, for it is just the kind that everybody ought to be able to do. You may say that it was simply a string of texts, that mighty sermon of his at Pentecost, but if you should say this was all that he said we could reply, as we have said in another place, it is all that Peter said that the Holy Spirit thought worth recording.

I like him for his sincerity. You can read him at a glance. He could not be a hypocrite. When once he tried no one would believe him; he generally thought aloud. While men sometimes admired him, frequently laughed at him, generally censured him, they always loved him.

I like him for his promptness. He was the first to enter the tomb that he might see where the Lord lay.

I liked him for his courage. He was not afraid to stand in the very midst of the enemies of Christ.

I like him for his intensity. It is true he made mistakes, but the pendulum swung as far toward uprightness as it did toward failure.

I.

My text is to be read in connection with his denial, and thus we begin the more to appreciate the story. Christ had given him warning when He said, "Simon, Satan hath desired thee that he may sift thee as wheat," and again when He said, "This night you shall be ashamed of Me," and "before the cock crow thou shalt deny Me thrice." He warns us, too.

The oak that goes down in the midst of the storm does so because through the long years its heart has been eaten away by the worm. The soul of the child of God is never overthrown suddenly, and if it goes down it is because it has steadily lost ground in matters that were too trifling to cause alarm. If you should fail to-morrow you will doubtless find the cause if you look back on the history of to-day. The neglected Bible of to-day, the neglected prayer of to-day, the neglected fellowship of to-day, means the denial of to-morrow.

It is not to be forgotten that there were three denials. When Jesus was taken into the presence of those who were to condemn Him Peter followed and wanted to go in, too. It is said in John's Gospel that another disciple, who was known unto the high priest, had gone in with Jesus, and this, of course, must have been John; they doubtless knew him at the door and he passed through without question. When he saw that Peter was not in he went to the door and secured his admission. I can just imagine how Peter must have walked up and down the court, now sitting, now standing, now trembling for his safety, for in those days as to-day, "conscience makes cowards of us all."

The first denial was at the wicket gate. To the little girl that admitted him to the court he said:

"I know Him not."

He might have taken warning and gone back if he had but remembered the words of Christ, for he was just at the edge of the circle; one side meant peace and the other side despair.

I doubt not that some one who reads these words has just passed through the wicket gate, turning away from a life of blessedness, and possibly has denied his Master for the first time. From the heart of the infinite Christ a cry goes out to such an one:

"Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?"

The second denial was at the fire, when he sat with his enemies, and when he said with an oath:

"I tell you, I know Him not."

Alas! many of us have gone through the wicket of denial, and dare to-day sitting with His enemies, hardly knowing how we reached the position. To all such the cry of God comes: "Come out from among them and be ye separate." The world has always been the enemy of the Son of God, and he who allows himself to be in touch with it in the least will deny his Master before he is aware of it.

The third denial was to the relative of Malchus, whose ear he had cut off in his supposed defense of his Master. For this attack upon his fellow man he was doubtless amenable to the law, and possibly might have been tried and condemned if Jesus had not replaced the ear. The memory of Malchus aroused all the terror imaginable in him, and before he knew it the third denial was upon him, and with repeated oaths and cursings he said:

"I tell you that I know Him not."

This is the denial that comes because of some unconfessed sin. Alas for the man who allows any sin to go without immediate confession. It will spring upon him some day like a tiger from the jungle, and will overthrow him before he can have time to call for help. Sin is always down grade in its tendencies, and he who denies Christ at the wicket gate will ere long deny Him face to face.

II.

This text is also to be used in connection with the sufferings of Jesus. It may not be amiss to give a brief account of His trial.

First of all, He appeared before Annas, the high priest, an account of which we read in John xviii: 19 to 22—"The high priest then asked Jesus of His disciples, and of His doctrine. Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort, and in secret have I said nothing. Why askest thou Me? Ask them which heard Me what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said. And when He had thus spoken one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, Answerest Thou the high priest so?"

It was an awful thing for this man with open hand to strike Him in the face. To strike Him, before Whom the angels veiled their faces; to strike Him before Whom the archangel sang: "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty!"

But do you notice that when they struck Him He never shuddered? They could not hurt Him with any such blows as this, but when we read, "Now Simon Peter stood without and warmed himself," this is a blow which makes the Son of God shudder and His heart grow sick.

The second part of the trial was His appearance before Caiaphas. Here, although false witnesses appeared against Him He was perfectly silent. "But Jesus held His peace. And the high priest answered and said unto Him, I adjure Thee by the living God that Thou tell us whether Thou be the Christ, the Son of God. Jesus said unto him, Thou hast said: nevertheless I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven."

"And they did spit in His face," but He never saw them. His eyes were blinded to His insults, but Peter in the presence of His enemies was a blow at His very heart. They smote Him until, if He had been only man, He would have staggered in His weakness, but they might as well have struck a rock like Gibraltar and expected it to fall as to move Him with their blows, but when Peter stood in the presence of those who were against Him, like one of them himself, it was a terrific blow at the Son of God.

The third part of the trial was before the Sanhedrim. He is led out from the court where He has seen both Annas and Caiaphas, and passes through an outer court to another room where the Sanhedrim is to meet. As He passes, possibly near enough to reach out His hand and touch His disciple, suddenly He hears Peter say:

"I tell you I know Him not."

He could forget the spitting of His enemies, the blows of those who hated Him, and the rods that had fallen upon Him in the hands of the angry multitude, but He could not forget Peter.

That which hurts Him the most in these days is not the sin of the unregenerate—this He must expect, but the sins of His own people for whom He suffered and died, and rose again.

There is an infinite amount of pathos in the words, "He turned and looked at Peter." No word of reproach fell from His lips, but simply an expression of sorrow was there to be seen. Does He not look upon you to-day, and does He not arouse memories in your life—vows that you have broken—pledges that you have never kept?

"Jesus, let Thy pitying eye call back the wandering sheep.
False to Thee like Peter, I would fain like Peter weep."

III.

But do not be discouraged. Man's usefulness not infrequently springs from his recovery from some sin. Out of Peter's fall came his first epistle. The best glimpse that I have of the Saviour's heart is that which comes, when I think of His personal dealings with individuals. When I think of the God of Abraham I think of one who strengthens His child under trial. The God of Jacob is my encouragement to believe that my old nature may be conquered, and my name changed from Jacob to Israel, the prince of God. The God of Elijah teaches me that prayer must be answered. The Saviour of Thomas encourages me while in doubt; the Saviour of Paul sustains me in my suffering, but the Saviour of Peter is the restorer of the penitent.

Peter and Jesus met after the Resurrection on the shore of the lake. It is most significant that when he denied Christ it was in the presence of the fire of coals in the court of the enemy. When the Son of God met him on the shore of this lake there was a fire of coals burning there. I doubt not but that all the story of his denial came rushing upon him. What was said at that interview we shall not know until we hear it from Peter's own lips, but it is safe to say that all his sins were forgiven, and even the marks of his denial were taken away.

If you have denied this same Lord in your business, in your home, or in society, He waits to forgive and to forget, and He "is the same yesterday, to-day and forever."

Better Than Smashing.

An estimable young married lady of a Kansas village waited until the small hours for her husband, and he came not. She could not stand it longer, and, rising, she dressed herself, armed herself with a revolver, and proceeded to a saloon in the village, where her suspicions that her husband was there were found to be well founded. The wayward husband had spent the evening and night until 3 a. m. with four or five companions in convivial pleasures in the saloon, and when the indignant wife marched into the place behind a gleaming revolver barrel there was a startled party of tipplers indeed. Straightway she commanded her husband to leave the saloon and go home. Then she turned to a man in the party who had demurred to leaving the place:

"You have a good wife at home, too," she remarked quietly but firmly. "You had better go home, and go right now." He went.

"Now," said she, turning to the proprietor, "you blow out your lights and lock up this place. Eleven o'clock is late enough, and if the village authorities cannot enforce the law, I will," she said, as the whole party left the place. The saloonkeeper closed his door, and they walked away in the night, the woman with her hand still firmly grasping the handle of the revolver. She had closed a joint without smashing it, and the best sentiment in her own town applauds her act.—Journal Press.

Kindness.

Did it ever occur to you that "kindness" was one of the elements of humility? Indeed, it is only the humble person that is in a condition to show kindness to others, for the opposite of kindness is unkindness, and there can be no humility where there is unkindness. The unkind person is the one who is always demanding that others serve him and bend to his wishes, and this is an accentuated form of arrogance, or "self-assertion." Kindness of heart and pride of manner never go together.—Presbyterian Journal.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used on Italian trains as a means of preventing railway accidents.

Tales of Insurance Men.

"Shop talk," which it is the fashion to deprecate, is responsible for some of the best anecdotes which get into print. Here are two which were interchanged by a brace of insurance men not above swapping stories of their calling:

Into the office of a fire insurance agent came an ancient spinster who owned a little house just on the outskirts of the town.

"I want to insure my house," said she.

"Where is the house, madam? and how large a policy do you want to take out?"

"Well, now, I want to know some things first. If I insure it for $900 and pay my premium, and it burns down, do you pay me $900?"

"Why, most assuredly."

"Well, do you make a lot of trouble trying to find out if it was set afire?"

Naturally the agent admitted that if it looked like a case of arson the company would investigate.

"There!" said the property owner, indignantly, "I told John there was some sort of catch about this insurance business!" and therewith departed uninsured.

It was in New York City that the heroine of the other story found that fire insurance was not all she hoped for. The policy on her house—a big one, for it was a fine edifice in the best part of the city—was brought to her by her agent.

"You had better give me a check for the premium now," said he.

"Why, how much is it?"

"A little over $100. Wait a moment—I will get the exact amount."

"Oh, how tiresome," cried the property owner. "I'm in such a hurry, and besides my bank account is a little low. Tell the company to let it stand and deduct it from what they owe me when the house burns down."

Pat and His Anvils.

Pat was sauntering around the Erie Basin looking for work. Noticing a gang of men loading a large steamer alongside, he walked up to the foreman and asked:

"D'yez want any more hands, Cap'n?"

There were a few men carrying anvils singly from the quay along a plank on to the ship.

"Can you carry those anvils?" inquired the foreman.

"Shure," replied Pat, with a smile of a man who had an easy job on.

"Very well, you can start now."

"What's the pay, mister, beggin' yer pardun?"

"Piece work—2 cents for each one you carry on to the ship."

Pat instantly stripped, seized an anvil, and carried it with ease across the plank and on to the ship. With the view of doubling his pay, he picked up a couple the next journey, and was walking along the sylvan path when the plank broke and down went Pat into the water with both anvils—one in each hand.

Nothing was seen but a bubble for a while.

Presently Pat appeared on the surface of the water for the first time and yelled out:

"Hello, there! Chuck me down a rope, or begorra Oi'll dhrop thaise blankety things!"

The Smart Aleck.

"I hate a man who thinks he knows everything."

"Oh, I wouldn't mind that if he could only be induced to refrain from trying to tell it to everybody."

Merrill's Foot Powder.

An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle top tin package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

In the German empire, exclusive of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, there are 3393 long-distance telephone stations.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Silk goods are said to take dyes more readily than any other fabric.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Condersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

The various countries of the world now use 13,400 different kinds of postage stamps.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The library at West Point Military Academy contains 45,000 volumes.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A railroad engine may be roughly said to be equal in strength to 900 horses.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CURES HEADACHE

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering,—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for

MRS. E. SAILER,
President German Relief Association,
Los Angeles, Cal.

a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—MRS. E. SAILER, 756½ Mill St., Los Angeles, Cal.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for no other has had such great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

YOU'LL BE SORRY WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU DON'T HAVE THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING TO KEEP YOU DRY.

MADE FOR WET WORK.
IN SLICKER AND YELLOW
SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,340,000

Best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Nat. Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used.

Caution! The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. *Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

DON'T Juggle -- WITH -- Your Health.

Echols' Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water will restore you to health, if you suffer with any form of Chronic Disease. One hundred and fifty Virginia physicians both endorse and prescribe it.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 bottles. It costs only three cents a day to use it, as a teaspoonful is a dose.

Get your dealer to order it for you.

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
LYNCHBURG, VA.

Situations Secured

for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.

Massey Business Colleges

Louisville, Ky. Houston, Tex. Montgomery, Ala. Columbus, Ga. Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 pensions certain survivors of Indian wars from 1817 to 1842. We will prosecute for every good Contract Claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior considerable service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and full instructions, address the W. H. Wills Pension Agency, Wills Building, 614 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of this in 48 sent for 2 cent s.

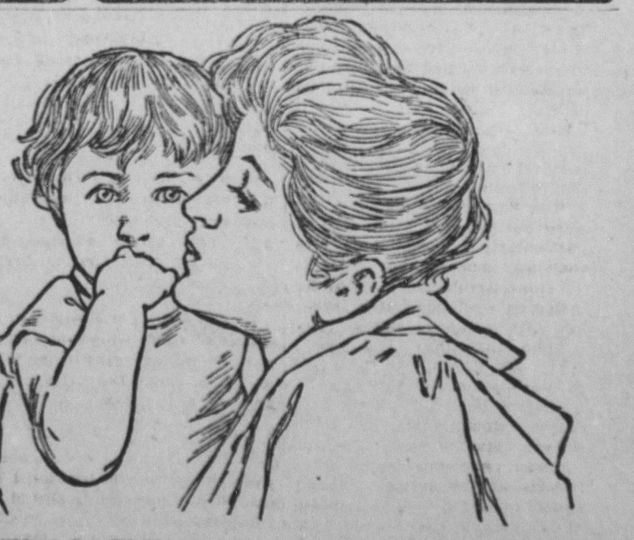
PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER BY N U 98 IT PAYS

WINCHESTER
TAKE DOWN REPEATING SHOTGUNS

A Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, with a strong shooting, full choked barrel, suitable for trap or duck shooting, and an extra interchangeable modified choke or cylinder bore barrel, for field shooting, *lists* at only $42.00. Dealers sell them for *less*. This makes a serviceable all round gun within reach of everybody's pocket book. Winchester Shotguns outshoot and outlast the most expensive double barrel guns and are just as reliable besides.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - NEW HAVEN, CONN.



EVERY CHILD BORN INTO THE WORLD with an inherited tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props.

Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride, play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go a-bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas' $3.00 and $3.50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous $3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—No services.

Methodist—Sprucetown, 10:30 a. m.; Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10:30 a. m.

Lutheran—Union, morning; Georges Valley, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Should Exclude Fish Stories.

The Rev. J. W. Moody, pastor of the Baptist church, at Scottdale, is preparing a series of sermons, each of which will be a complete story in itself. The idea is to get away from the usual form of preaching and weave the truths and lesson of the sermon into a story that will interest young and old.

Endorse Pattison.

The State Legislative Board of Railroad Employes Monday night announced that it had endorsed Robert E. Pattison for Governor. When it is known that this Board represents about 65,000 railroad men, almost all of whom are voters, the significance of this action is apparent, and its importance cannot be overestimated.

Secured Position at Morganza.

William Miller, who for some years had his home at Tusseyville and had years of experience in blacksmithing, has secured a position as instructor in the blacksmithing department of the boys' industrial school, a department of the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza. Mr. Miller receives a salary of $75 per month.

Keith's.

A show no less valuable than those that have for months attracted audiences that have tested the capacity of the theatre is announced for the current week at Keith's. Again it will be a show with no less than six "big acts," and ten others, all of which promise to be highly entertainable. Heading the programme are the Four Rianos, whose acrobatic comedy will be seen for the first time in Philadelphia this week.

New Freight Cars.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has placed orders for the construction of 1,500 new freight cars, the most of which will be of 100,000 pounds capacity, the remainder of 80,000 and 90,000 pounds. The order calls for the delivery within six months. These cars are to take the place of the small cars in order to afford more track room with equal carrying capacity.

Penrose Tells a Whopper.

Senator Penrose in his address Tuesday said that five years ago when Cleveland closed his administration farm products were worth only half as much as they are now. That's a whopper. The market reports published in the Reporter of September 16, 1897, just five years ago, give wheat as being ninety cents per bushel. Ask your grain merchant what wheat is worth now. Figures won't lie, but United States Senators will. Wheat is worth sixty cents in the Centre Hall grain market.

Prof. Brumbaugh Mulched for $9,250.

Miss Cora Keime, of Somerset county, who brought an action of breach of promise of marriage against Professor I. Harvey Brumbaugh, acting president of the Juniata college at Huntingdon, was awarded a verdict for $9,250. Miss Keime laid her damages at $25,000. The case is unique inasmuch as it is the only instance wherein legal action has been had between members of the Dunkard church. The prominence of the principals added unusual interest to the trial and the fact that witnesses were brought from Nebraska lent an air to the suit that will make it historical in the Dunkard church.

The Pilgrim for September is a fine number in every respect. Its matter appeals to the average reader in many respects.

DOCTOR'S PATIENTS.

People Who are Ill—Their Names and Diseases.

Mrs. Coldron, wife of John Coldron, of near Spring Mills, is quite feeble, from the effects of a paralytic stroke and old age.

John Wolf, one of the old citizens of near Spring Mills, is suffering from the effects of old age.

Daniel Zeigler, of Spring Mills, is one of the lingering typhoid patients.

Oldest Dentist.

Dr. Otis Avery, of Honesdale, is the oldest dentist doing service in this state. At the age of ninety-four years he practices his profession. Another unique distinction enjoyed by Dr. Avery is that he is the only man living who rode on the Stonebridge Line, the first locomotive to turn a wheel in America.

Opportunity to Secure Employment.

The Philadelphia North American maintains a Free Employment Bureau at 1309 Filbert street, Philadelphia, to assist all those who seek situations or employers who are looking for help.

At the present time there is a dearth of servant girls in Philadelphia, and many applicants for servants, through necessity, are disapointed. There is a great demand for first-class German, Swedish and American girls for domestic work.

If the young women in the communities throughout the State who are desirous of securing positions in Philadelphia will communicate with the North American Free Employment Bureau it will obtain places for them without charge. Positions are daily being secured for both men and women, who express themselves as being highly pleased with the service.

The Bureau will be pleased to receive applications of all young men and women who contemplate positions in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Presbyterian Reunion.

The committee appointed by the Presbyterian church of Spring Mills to have general charge of the reunion and memorial services at the site of the old East Penn's Valley church near Penn Hall met at the Spring Mills church on Thursday afternoon September 11th. The committee consists of Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Judge James A. Beaver, Dr. D. M. Wolf, William M. Allison, J. W. Shook, David Musser, and C. P. Long.

The following sub committees were appointed:

Committee on transportation, from Rising Springs to Penn Hall: W. M. Allison, Wm. Goodhart, Joseph Bitner, Dr. H. S. Braught, T. M. Gramley, J. W. Evans, A. J. Shook, F. S. Musser.

Arrangements and ground: David J. Musser, Speer Burrell, J. W. Shook, C. P. Long, H. B. Hering, E. P. Shook.

Music J. F. Rearick, Luther Musser, Charles Fisher, Mrs. J. F. Rearick, Mrs. Frank Fisher, Mrs. P. W. Leitzell, J. S. Meyer.

Entertainment: Miss Mabel Allison, Miss Verna Rearick.

The committee on transportation will furnish free transportation to members of Presbytery from the Spring Mills station to the grounds. Mr. William Ruhl will be prepared to convey other parties than members of Presbytery, charging twenty-five cents for the round trip. Members of Presbytery will be furnished a free lunch. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to furnish others who may not wish to bring baskets dinner at a reasonable charge. Remember the date October 8th, and that every body is cordially invited to unite with the Presbyterians on this occasion.

LOCALS.

Mrs. Evelyn Murray, of Reading, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Stuart, of New Bloomfield, are here on a short visit.

George Mowery, former liveryman of Spring Mills, is attending the picnic.

Miss Jennie Gill, of Milroy, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shawver, at the Old Fort hotel.

Hiram Grove, of Morganza, is spending some time at the home of his father John Grove, near Spring Mills.

Joseph Hess, of Rock Springs, a son of C. C. Hess, underwent an operation for appendicitis in a Philadelphia hospital.

W. A. Krise who spent six weeks in Johnstown, overseeing the building of a house for his son George, who lives in Chicago, returned last Saturday.

The Reporter will be pleased to have the names of all persons entertained in and about Centre Hall sent to this office Friday of this week.

Garitee & Son, the popular clothier of Philadelphia, who have been coming here every year since the Encampment has been held on Grange Park, have a good assortment of clothing on hand, and are doing business.

Mrs. Jennie Van Valzah, who sold her home at Spring Mills last week, Friday will leave for Bloomington, Indiana, where she will spend the winter, her son, James, having entered school at that place. Her eldest son, Robert, Monday returned to Princeton to complete a course at that institution.

THE ENCAMPMENT AND EXHIBITION.

Politics and Sturdy Farmers.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Gathering in Full Sway The Program Carried Out in Full.

The Encampment and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, Grange Park, Centre Hall, opened under the most auspicious conditions Saturday. The weather Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was ideal for a gathering of this kind.

Saturday was spent in putting the finishing touches on the park grounds by the committee. A number of minor changes were made in the buildings, and general plan of the camp

SUNDAY SERVICE.

Nearly One Thousand People Listened to Rev. Kershner.

Almost one thousand people attentively listened to a Harvest Home sermon delivered in the auditorium Sunday afternoon by Rev. G. W. Kershner, of the Reformed church. He took his text from Genesis 8:22—

"While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

To the thoughtful mind, Rev. Kershner said, there is nothing more impressive than the march of the seasons. Everything is beautiful in its season—summer, autumn, winter, spring. Each has a beauty of itself. This world is ordered by a wisdom more wise than ours—so long as the world remains, the seasons shall not fail. The harvest seasons come without interruption. David says: "Thou openest thy hand, supplying the needs of everything."

There is no nobler work than the work of tilling the soil. Behind all the forces of nature you see the hand of God. Your calling is as sacred as his in the pulpit. One cannot wish a higher calling than to be a co-worker with God.

The bounties of the harvest is the free gift of God, yet we are not God's paupers, but God's children.

How indiscriminating are the laws of nature. The sun shines on the good and evil, the believer and scoffer. The crop of the sinner is just as good as the crop of the true child of God. God gives and gives and then waits to see whether his goodness will not turn the wicked from his way. The wicked man sows wheat, oats and corn—that is what he reaps. The Christian sows something else, and will reap life everlasting. "Marvel not at the prosperity of the wicked."

D. C. Keller served a splendid turkey dinner to about one hundred and twenty-five persons who got to the grounds before the noon hour. Mr. Keller has gained a wide reputation for serving good meals at the Encampment.

The best of order was had during the entire day. In the afternoon many carriages from Bellefonte and other points reached the ground.

REPUBLICAN DAY.

Pennypacker, Penrose, Smith, Dresser and Patton Take Turns on the Platform.

Tuesday was Republican day at the Encampment and Exhibition. It was an ideal day, and every one was glad of it. There was a particular bustle and stir about the camp early in the morning and every one was looking toward sunrise to catch the first glimpse of the train which would bring to them the central figures of attraction for the day. The train was late, but finally it came, and with it came the speakers advertised by the Encampment management.

The forenoon was spent handshaking with the dignitaries, which was participated in by both Democrats and Republicans. There was no distinction in the hearty greetings.

A little after one o'clock the speech-making began. As was previously arranged by the Republican county committee, General Daniel H. Hastings presided, after a formal opening of the meeting by Master of the County Grange George Dale. The auditorium was packed to the doors by men and women of every political complexion who gave the speakers an absolutely respectful hearing. Not a single sotto voce expression was heard.

The city press was represented by its regular correspondents, who accompanied the campaigning party to Erie. They were: John P. Dwyer, The Phil'a Press; Albert B. Bailey, Phil'a Record; Charles E. Dorworth, Pittsburg Times; Hugh Sutherland, Phil'a North American; Thomas Blynn, Phil'a Inquirer; Chester D. Potter, Pittsburg Gazette; Robert W. Egan, Pittsburg Dispatch.

PROHIBITION DAY.

Wednesday Was a Great Day at the Encampment. The Speakers Entertaining.

Wednesday was Prohibition day at the encampment. There were fully twice as many people on the grounds as the day before, and every booth experienced what they anticipated the day before—business.

The forenoon exercises were well attended. The afternoon program was carried out to the letter as given out the evening before. Dr. Swallow and Hon. Lee L. Grumbine were the speakers. Mr. Grumbine proved an interesting and entertaining speaker, and pleased his large audience with a clear cut address.

Dr. Swallow argued politics from a Prohibition stand point, and had ills to find in both the leading parties as well as in Pennsylvania in general.

In referring to the remarks of Senator Penrose, the day previous, that the taxation of the farmers had been lightened, he asserted, and it is true, that farmers pay sixteen dollars on every thousand of valuation, and corporations but $4 75.

Pennypacker, he said, was a factor in the defeat of Judge Beaver for Governor. He supported the independent candidate, John Stuart, because he said he was tired of the boss rule of Cameron. "In 1902," the speaker continued, "Pennypacker accepted a nomination dictated by boss Quay, beside whom Cameron was an angel of light."

DEATHS.

MRS. ANNIE SHUEY.

The death of Mrs. Annie, wife of J. H. Shuey, occurred Friday afternoon of last week at her home in Lemont, her age being thirty-two years.

Mrs. Shuey had been ill about a week, and her death was unexpected. The deceased was an earnest Christian woman, a member of the Reformed church, a devoted wife and mother and a kind neighbor. Her maiden name was Annie Grenoble, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grenoble. She is survived by her husband and five children, the youngest being but one week old. She also leaves three brothers and one sister to mourn her loss. The funeral took place Monday forenoon. Interment at Pine Hall.

HIRAM KANE.

Hiram Kane died at his home near Spring Mills, Sunday morning after a a lingering illness foom paralysis, at the age of forty-seven years. He is survived by a wife and one daughter. The funeral took place Tuesday morning, interment being made at Georges Valley.

LOCALS.

Salesmen wanted to look after our interests in Centre and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address Lincoln Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

John B. Royer and wife attended the picnic Tuesday. Mr. Royer never fails to have his Reporter label advanced one year during the week of Encampment.

Mrs. J. W. Brown and children, of Milroy, and Mrs. W. S. Slick and children, of Johnstown, are spending picnic week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Krise.

Roy Kelley, of Reedsville, stopped in Centre Hall a few hours, on Monday, on his way to State College, where he will enter as a student in the electrical engineering department.

Gable & Co.'s store at the Encampment is one of the chief places of interest. They have a fine line of goods, and they were brought here to sell, and they are selling them.

Nicholas Fish, the millionaire banker of New York City, died in a hospital Tuesday night from a blow on the head by Thomas J. Sharkey. Fish was drinking in a saloon with several women, when he got into an altercation with Sharkey.

J. W. Kepler, of Pine Grove Mills, is attending the Encampment, and is shaking hands with his friends. Mr. Kepler is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature on this side the county, and should receive the support of every south side Democrat.

Andrew Crotzer, wife and children, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith. This is their first visit since moving to Belleville, Mifflin county, eighteen months ago, where Mr. Crotzer is now engaged as clerk in the general store of G. C. Slear.

Ex-District Attorney J. W. Singer, secretary of the Democratic county committee, is a constant watch over Democratic headquarters at Grange Park. He is one of the ex-county officials who did not lose interest in the Democratic party after being served by that organization.

W. H. Smith, of near Madisonburg, brought some fine specimens of oats heads to this office. It is an oats that he has grown for a long time. Some of the heads have as many as three hundred grains. This big oats will partly make up for Mr. Smith's ill luck the last year, during which time he lost a horse, a two year old colt, two head of cattle and a fattening hog.

The chirograph on the Reporter's desk Tuesday indicates that not all in town and at the Encampment on that day were Republicans, because the name of Captain W. H. Fry, the veteran soldier and good, sound Democrat, of Ferguson township, appeared at the head of a list of a half dozen Democrats who inscribed their names in this office during the writer's absence.

Mrs. Priscilla Jack, wife of George Jack, of Rushville, Neb., and daughter Mrs. Armstrong, nee Lizzie Jack, and the latter's two children are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Thompson, and other friends. The Jacks for many years lived in Boalsburg, and find great pleasure in meeting their old friends and looking over familiar scenes in Harris and adjoining townships.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

For thirty (30) days we will offer at greatly reduced prices anything in our stock of dry-good, notions, shoes, glass ware, queen-ware, tinware and many articles in the hardware line. This is done as in a very short time our new room will be ready and we want an entire new stock to offer you. Come early, before the best bargains are picked out. There are some special good things in the dry goods and shoe line.

Will sell at cost, three (3) dinner sets of the famous "Sebring" ware. This ware is beautifully decorated and guaranteed not to glaze. Each set contains 120 pieces. If you need dishes don't fails to see this ware and get our low price for them.

Clearance Sale.

BELOW IS AN IDEA.

Clothes pins doz. 1c.
Clothes basket 25c.
Envelopes, 25 in pack 3c.
Good note paper per quire 5c.
Web. Unab. Dictionary cloth binding 75c.
Web. Unab. Dictionary sheep binding $1.75.
Arbuckles and Lion coffee lb. 10c.
Price on sugars, very low
Turkey red handkerchiefs, 3 for 10c
Good calico per yd. 5c
Good gingham per yd. 5c.
Turkey red table linen per yd. 20c.
Shirting per yd. 7c.
Cretonne per yd 6c.
Good muslin per yd. 5c.
Figured black satteen per yd. 10c.
Mens' suspenders 10c.
Ladies overshoes 30c.
Childrens overshoes 20c.
Mens overshoes 45c.
Mens shoes $1.25.
Ladies shoes $1 00.
Good broom 20c
14in Horse Rasp 25c.
3-8 in Mill File 2 c.
Hand saw 10c.
Table oil cloth 1¼ yd. wide 17c.
Caps for glass jars doz. 20c.
Jap tooth pick 20x 5c.
Plain black satteen per yd. 10c.

OUR STOCK IS FULL OF THE FOLLOWING.

Barb and smooth wire, poultry netting, tar paper, building paper, dynamite, Oliver chilled plows and their repairs, plastering hair, chain and bucket pumps and their repairs, washing machines, rollers and track for doors, special price on nails by keg, cement, patent plaster, glass, and many other articles to numerous to mention.

THE STAR.

Ho!! For the Fair Grounds!

Come and make our Store your Headquarters during the Great County Fair, beginning Tuesday, September 30th

All the Clothing that is "fit to wear" for Men, Boys and Children.

Hats and Neckwear in profusion . . . . .

See our lines of - - -

Underwear.

Everything for the Male - - -

Montgomery & Co.

Clothiers and Tailors

LONG'S RUMMAGE SALE.

Beginning Saturday Sept. 27, 1902 will last 10 days or longer until all this line of goods are sold.

Special Sale Every Day 8:30 to 9; 3 to 3:30

50-cent umbrellas at 19 cts.
10-cent Plaid dress outing at 5 cts.
Spool cotton 1 ct. to 2 1-2 cts. per spool.
Ladies bonnets 13 cts.
Mixed candy 5 cts. per lb.
Ladies shoes 75 cts. per pair.
Our 5 and 10 cent counters will be worth your inspection. Store will be entirely differently arranged and to do this will have front doors closed part of Sept. 26th, so all will be in order for the special sale.
Muslin 5 cts. per yd. sold before at 8 cts.
Dress ginghams 5 cts. sold before at 10 cts.
Children's shoes 10 cts. per pair and up.
Ladies' shoes 75 cts. per pair and up.
Men's shoes never before so cheap.
Men's boots $1.50 per pair.
Now to sell out a lot of goods we will make prices to surprise you and make it worth your time coming to see this stock. Make up your list for fall and winter goods and secure your want. LOW PRICES.

C. P. LONG'S STORE

LOCALS.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on all cash sales until October 1 is offered by D. A. Boozer.

Mrs. Fleisher, of Mechanicsburg, Mrs. Godcharles and Miss Cora Sweetwood, of Harrisburg, are visiting at the home of James A. Sweetwood, at Centre Hill.

P. Smith and M. M. Grove, Esq., of Centre Hill, attended a meeting of the auditors in Lock Haven to settle up the estate of the former's father, Dr. Charles Smith.

Miss Bessie Rodgers, daughter of Laurie Rodgers, of Nittany, who makes her home with 'Squire Grove, made a call at this office in the interest of the Christian Endeavor of Egg Hill.

Adam Swartz and niece, Miss Minnie Swartz, of Orangville, Ill., are guests of John Grove, of near Spring Mills. Mr. Swartz's father went west from Penn township many years ago. The junior Mr. Swartz has acquired considerable wealth and at present lives retired.

For a bad taste in the mouth take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman and J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

Farmers Mills

Farmers of this community are busy making their second crop of hay, which is very good.

H. E. Shreckengost and family, of this place, spent Sunday with Mrs. Bressler, near Smithtown

George Armbruster spent Sunday afternoon at Grange Park.

A number of young people visited Weaver's peach orchard Sunday afternoon.

A number of people passed through this place and asked the way to Penns Cave.

Prof. Harry F. Hagan opened his school on the 8th, with sixteen scholars; Harry is a good teacher and gets along nicely.

George Emerick and family visited at the home of his brother John in this place.

Mr. Homan and Miss Barner attended services at Spring Mills Sunday evening.

You can save 20 per cent. on all saddlery by buying for cash from D. A. Boozer until October 1.

Tire Setting a Specialty.

Wilbur A. Henney has opened his blacksmith shop on Church street and is ready to do all kinds of blacksmithing and wood work, special attention is given to setting buggy and wagon tire. His past record as a mechanic is sufficient to warrant a liberal share of the public patronage.